

# ARMY

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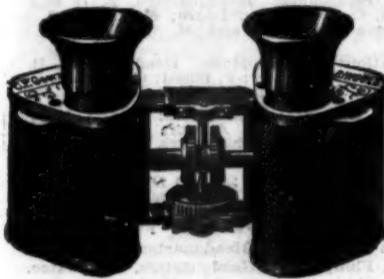


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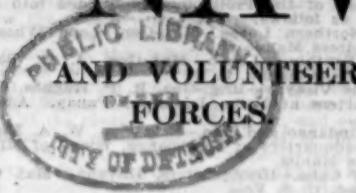
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The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. V. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vol.

The division of Cuba is divided into two departments, as follows:

1. Department of Western Cuba.—Headquarters, Quedos, Cuba. Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Department of Eastern Cuba.—Headquarters, Santiago. Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V. (Col. 5th Inf.)

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

## ENGINEERS.

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## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, San Juan, P. R.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort McDowell, Cal.; stations in the Philippines; Headquarters, E and F, Manila (Calle Nozada); H, Iloilo.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—H, Fort Meade, S. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont. E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Pasay; A and E, Pasay Cav. Bks.; B, C and D, Naic; F, Calococo; G, San Isidro; H, San Rafael; I, Manila; K, Bayambang; L, Tarlac; M, Benabonan.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; A, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B and D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Wingate, New Mex.; E and H, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, San Juan, P. R.; G, Alfonso, P. R.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, China. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal. E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; G, Guantnamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Ks.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—I and K, Fort DuChesne, Utah; L and M, Fort Apache, Ariz. Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Manila.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C and L, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

11th Cav.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, C, F, I, K and M, Nueva Caceres; A and G, Pagsanjan; B and D, Ligao, H, San Fernando; E and L, Santa Cruz (Laguna); K, Nueva Caceres.

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6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, N, O, Manila, P. I.; I and K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; M, Fort Monroe, Va.

7th Art.—Headquarters, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.; C\* and M\*, Philippine Islands; address Manila; O, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

## \*Light batteries.

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2d Inf.—A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Barracks, O; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.

3d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and B and D, San Fernando (Pampanga); A, La Lomboy; C, Calumpit; E, Meycauayan, Polo; F and G, Malolos; H and I, Hagonoy; K, Apalit, Santa Tomas (Pampanga); L, Bigaa, Guiguinto; M, Bulacan.

4th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and I and K, Cavite; A, Bacoor; B, C and D, Imus; E, Rosario; F and H, San Francisco de Malabon; G, Santa Cruz (Cavite); L, Novaleta; M, Cavite Viejo.

5th Inf.—Cos. E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila.

6th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and K, Bacolod; A and C, Calivo; B, La Castellana, Murcia; D, Binalbaligan, Ginggaran, Isabella; E, Danao, Escalante, Sagay, Toboso; F and G, Dumaguete, Guijulungan, Jimamayan; H, La Carlota, Negros; I, Bais, Calatrava, San Carlos, Tanjay; L, Cabanoalan, Guimbalon, Silay; M, Cadiz Nuevo, Manapla, Saravia.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and C, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; H, Aleutian Island, Cal.; E and F, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, Fort Logan, Col.; L, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; M, Wallace, Idaho.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

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10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Passa Caballos, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Santiago, Cuba; I, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

11th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and F, Tarlac; A and B, Paniqui; C, Concepcion, Murcia; D, O'Donnell; E, San Nicholas, San Miguel; G, Currimaoa, Badoc; H, Labaz; I, Gerona, Pura; K, Victoria, Tarlac; L, Cuyapo; M, San Juan de Guimba.

13th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, Binalonan; A, San Fabian, Alba; B, Pozorrubio; C,

Manaoag; D, San Jacinto; E, Asingan; G, Urdaneta; H, San Manuel; I, K and M, Dagupan; L, Magallang.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, China. Address China, via San Francisco, I, K, L, M, Manila, E, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; G, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters and A, B, D, Aparsi; F, Tuguegarao; G and H, Hagan; C, Lallo, Gatawan; E, Cabagan, Nuevo; I and M, Echague; K, Solano, Dupax and Bagabag; L, Cordon.

17th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and K, Bau-tista; A, Dazol, Iglesia, Infanta; B, Moncada; C and E, Rosales; D, San Isidro (Zambales); I, Villasis; F, Santa Barbara, Calasiao; G and L, Camiling, San Clemente, Santa Ignacia; H, San Calros, Malisiqui; M, Alcala.

18th Inf.—Stations in Philippines: Headquarters, E and M, Capiz; H, Cabatuan; I, Mambusao; K, Dao; L, Dumarao; F and G, Sara; A, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, D, F and I, Cubu; A and L, San Jose de Buen Vista; B, Compostela; C and E, Colasi; G, Sogod; H, San Nicolas; K, Consolacion, Mandane, Liloan; M, Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, Dumanay, Liloan.

20th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila.

21st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, I, K and L, Manila; B, —asy; D, Maricaban; E and G, Santa Ana; F, Maricaban; A and C, Muntinlupa; H, San Pedro Macati; M, Taguig.

22d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, E, G, C and H, Arayat; A, B, C and D, San Isidro; F, Cabiao; I, San Antonio (Nueva Ecija); K and M, Candaba; L, San Luis.

23d Inf.—Stations in Philippines: Headquarters, B, C, D and H, Jolo; A, Baybay; F, Siassi; G, Bongao; I and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K and M, Fort Russell, Wyo.

24th Inf.—D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B and M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska; Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K, in Philippines. Address Manila. (Cos. B; D and M will sail for Manila about Oct. 1.)

25th Inf.—A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; G, Fort Logan, Colo.; Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines. Address Manila. (Cos. A, C, D and G will sail for Manila about Oct. 1.)

26th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Jaro.

27th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, San Mateo.

28th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Taal.

29th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Tacobian.

30th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Tayabas.

31st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Zamboanga.

32d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Balanga.

33d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Candon.

34th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

35th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Baliuag.

36th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Lingayen.

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40th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Cagayan.

41st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Angeles.

42d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, El Deposito, Manila.

43d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Tacloban.

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45 Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Ariga.

46th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Silang.

47th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Legaspi.

48th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, San Fernando.

49th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Tuguegarao.

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Macabeb Scouts—Headquarters, Macabeb, P. I.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, headquarters, Caloocan, P. I.

Ilocos Scouts—Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of July 1. The Post Office address in all cases is Manila, P. I., and the address of troops on duty in China is simply China, via San Francisco, Cal.

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## MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

The 10th annual reunion of the Medal of Honor Legion was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 11, 12 and 13. At the public reception at the Academy of Music, Sept. 11, Charles A. Schieren presided. An address of welcome on behalf of the Citizens' Committee and Borough was made by St. Clair McKelway, and on behalf of the State by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff. An oration on "Patriotism" was given by Gen. Woodford. Gen. T. S. Peck, of Vermont, the commander, responded for the Legion, which, he said, was the smallest national organization of a military order in the world. Although about 3,000,000 soldiers participated in the Civil War, only 1,500 medals of honor were issued, while only twenty were given to participants in the late war with Spain. Singing of patriotic songs will be followed by a reception on the stage.

Among those present were Gen. L. G. Estes, the Adjutant, and the other officers of the Legion; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Gen. Horatio C. King, Justice W. D. Dickey, ex-Senator Brush, and Gen. Edward L. Molineux.

Commander Peck's annual report showed that the Legion was in excellent condition and that the gain in first and second class members during the year past had been the largest in the history of the organization. His announcement that the Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. John W. Heard, U. S. A., was fighting in Manila evoked applause.

The report of the Adjutant showed a total membership in the first class of 462, and the second class of 67.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$679.07. The Executive Committee recommended among other things the adoption of a suitable badge to distinguish members of the second class who have been promoted to the first class. A committee of three, consisting of Companions Hazeltine, of Boston; Hermance, of New York, and Evans, of Texas, recommended the adoption of resolutions thanking the citizens of Brooklyn for their liberal hospitality. The election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. George W. Brush, of Brooklyn, Commander; Capt. Moses Veale, of Philadelphia, Senior Vice-Commander; P. J. Kyle, of Massachusetts, Junior Vice-Commander, and Chaplain Miller (re-elected).

At 2 o'clock on Sept. 12 the members of the Legion boarded trolley cars and took a trip through the suburbs, including Brighton Beach and Bensonhurst. In the evening they were the guests at a dinner at the Union League Club, and on Sept. 13 went to West Point, where Colonel Mills ordered a special dress parade of the cadets at 2:45 o'clock. Dr. George W. Brush, the new commander, has re-appointed General Estes Adjutant and General Durham Quartermaster. The Executive Committee will be announced later.

Our increasing intimacy with Spanish speaking people, as a result of the war of 1898, is exciting interest in the Spanish language, and all sorts of works on it are springing up. One of the most valuable of these is "The Spanish Verb," by 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., Assistant Professor of French at the U. S. Military Academy, with a chapter on Spanish pronunciation that takes into account the peculiarities attending the Spanish-American speech as found to-day in our island possessions. The present book embodies the results of the system in vogue at the United States Military Academy, whereby a thorough knowledge of the essentials of Spanish is imparted to the cadet in the short period of three months. The portion treating of pronunciation is in accordance with the latest teaching of the Spanish Academy. The system followed in the treatment of the verb is that of constant repetition, every verb with its English translation being fully written out. It is to be regretted that the author did not give more space with examples to make clear the difference between the verbs "estar" and "ser," both equivalent to our "to be," but used by the Spaniards with distinctions in meaning that are exceedingly difficult for the Anglo-Saxon mind to grasp. It is all very well to dismiss these differences

in a line, but when they make the greatest stumbling block to the English student they ought to be exhaustively explained. We expect that in later editions of this valuable work this defect will be remedied. The author is to be commended for giving his verb forms in full. The book is published by the American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The essence of the Boer Artillery tactics may be described by a single sentence, quoted from Commandant Albrecht, the Free State chief of artillery's comments on the war. "Your guns are always together, I have only one place to look for them." The Boers have always scattered their guns singly or in pairs about their position, with the result that they have rarely brought a volume of artillery fire to bear on one spot, and their fire would continually be switched from one point to another. It is true that their guns were thus very hard to locate, but this dispersion was the very cause of these guns always failing to achieve the least success. They never had sufficient control over their scattered guns to converge their fire onto any particular spot, and therefore rarely did more than make their opponents feel uncomfortable, or induce the British troops to adopt open formations earlier in the day. It is the English artillery tactics, as with other civilized nations, so to mass their guns that considerable numbers of them are under the control of one single will, with the result that a heavy fire can be concentrated on a single point, and switched en masse from one point to another.

Reports of the recent troubles among the officers of the Greek Army indicate a general condition of discontent and insubordination. It appears that the promotion of a certain officer gave great offense to many of his associates in the infantry, and a number of the latter, members of the Athens garrison, resolved to dine together at Phaleron, on the occasion of a great popular excursion, and give public expression to their indignation. The colonels of the different regiments forbade their subordinates to attend the dinner, but no attention was paid to the order. The example was followed by the officers of other garrisons, who gave dinners of protest, as they called them, in defiance of the higher military authorities. At these festivals speeches bitterly attacking the Minister of War were delivered. A good deal of backbone was displayed by the Government. Of the offending officers of the Phaleron garrison, some were cashiered and the rest transferred to less desirable posts and condemned to terms of imprisonment.

"Military Lance Line Construction" is the title of a brochure from the pen of 1st Lieut. Chas. DeF. Chandler, Ohio National Guard, late of the Signal Corps, U. S. Vols., published by the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. The author says he tried the plan he sets forth in his work at Camps Alger, Meade and MacKenzie during the Spanish War. A test of this method was made at Camp Alger, Va., when six Signal Corps men constructed a half-mile of lance line, made ground connections, attached telephones and communicated in 28 minutes. Other publications by the same house are: "The Campaign of Koniggratz," and "Atlas of the Campaign of Koniggratz," by Lieut.-Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., and a "Catechism of Court-Martial Duty," by Major H. B. Spinelli, 1st Inf., Texas Vol. Guard.

It is a common fallacy that impure water becomes sterilized at a temperature of 32 degrees. How far from the truth this supposed harmlessness of frozen water may be is illustrated by a correspondent who writes on "scientific developments." He says: One of the most curious facts about bacteria is that while a single ray of sunlight will extinguish the life of innumerable hordes, and while a very moderate increase in the temperature around them will have the same

effect, they are absolutely uninjured by any degree of cold. Boil a liquid containing bacteria or bacteria germs and all are destroyed, though there may have been millions to every cubic centimetre of the liquid. But freeze the liquid and not one of them is harmed. Apply artificial means of reducing the temperature far below the ordinary freezing point and still the health of the bacterial inhabitants is not impaired in the least. To follow out this question to the furthest limits, experiments have lately been conducted at the British Royal Institution with liquid air as the refrigerating agent. Tubes containing bacteria have been left for hours in the contact with liquid air, and even immersed in liquid hydrogen, and at the end of the ordeal they have been restored to the temperature at which their growth is favored, with the result that in all cases they have prospered and multiplied as merrily as if nothing had happened.

## CHRONOLOGY OF CHINESE WAR.

May 18.—Minister Conger warns Tsung-li-Yamen of danger in Boxers' rebellion.

May 28.—Newark, with Rear-Admiral Kempff, arrives at Taku.

May 29.—Sailors and Marines under Captain McCalla land from U. S. S. Newark at Taku.

May 30.—Rear Admiral Kempff proceeds to Tien-Tsin.

May 31.—Kempff despatches 50 men under McCalla to Pekin from Tien-Tsin with foreign troops.

June 3.—Kempff orders another landing party at Taku.

June 3.—McCalla returns on board ship from Pekin.

June 10.—Admiral Seymour's relief expedition leaves Tien-Tsin for Pekin.

June 15.—Monocacy arrives at Taku.

June 15.—Foreign naval officers at Taku decide to seize railway station at Tongku.

June 16.—Same inform Viceroy at Tien-Tsin of intention to take Taku forts.

June 17.—Taku forts taken by allies after heavy fighting.

June 21.—Four of Waller's marines killed in an ambuscade near Tien-Tsin.

June 22.—General Chaffee selected to command in China.

June 25.—Relief force reaches Seymour's column.

June 26.—Seymour's expedition returns to Tien-Tsin.

June 27.—East arsenal at Tien-Tsin taken by allies after severe fighting.

June 27.—9th U. S. Inf. leaves Manila for China.

June 27.—General Chaffee leaves Washington for China.

June 28.—Oregon goes ashore in Gulf of Pechili.

July 2.—Kempff reports death of German Minister at Pekin.

July 5.—Oregon floated.

July 7.—Flagship Brooklyn with Rear Admiral Remey arrives at Chefoo.

July 9.—6th U. S. Inf. arrives at Taku.

July 11.—Two battalions of 9th Inf. reach Tien-Tsin.

July 12.—Death of Colonel Liscum in allies' assault on Tien-Tsin.

July 14.—Capture of Tien-Tsin by allies.

July 14.—Third Battalion, 9th Inf., reaches Tien-Tsin.

July 19.—General Chaffee appointed Major-General.

July 19.—Chinese Emperor asks President McKinley to mediate.

July 23.—President McKinley replies to appeal to mediate.

July 26.—Oregon docked at Kure.

July 26.—14th U. S. Inf. arrives at Tien-Tsin.

July 30.—Chaffee lands at Chefoo.

July 31.—First message from Minister Conger since investment of legations.

Aug. 2.—Advance of grand relief expedition from Tien-Tsin begins.

Aug. 5.—Capture of Peit-Sang by allies.

Aug. 6.—Yangtsun captured by allies.

Aug. 7.—Imperial edict granting communication with envoys reaches Washington.

Aug. 15.—Pekin taken by allies.

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D. C., is a well drawn map of northeastern China,  
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interesting data especially interesting at this time on ac-  
count of the occupancy of the Chinese capital by the  
allied forces. This number of the magazine contains  
three reproductions of Chinese photographs never hith-  
erto published, the originals of which were furnished  
by Comdr. Webster, U. S. N.

**HOW TO TREAT FILIPINOS.**

We have heretofore advised our soldiers to leave some  
of their national bluntness in their tents when they deal  
with Oriental friends and to yield to the local prejudices  
of people who are not necessarily inferior to us because  
they cannot speak our language or do not dress as we do.  
We are glad to see that some good advice along this line  
is being given to our soldiers in the Philippines by the  
local press. In a recent issue the Manila "Freedom"  
said that the Filipino would appreciate the American  
character better if they really understood us. They  
have never been used to the direct methods employed  
by Americans in the dispatch of business. When the  
Filipino employee of an American is ordered to do anything,  
the instructions are given in as few words as possible,  
and in the majority of cases details are left out that the employer leaves to the judgment of his  
employee. The result is that harsh words of censure  
are spoken that cut the Filipino to the heart and they  
believe that the American is unkind. In many cases  
the Filipino has done his very best according to his own  
ideas. He has not that discernment or judgment that is  
found in the white races and it is necessary for him to  
depend entirely upon imitation. A recognition of this  
failing should always be given members of the race.  
Great patience must be indulged and a perfect control  
of temper is necessary to do the Filipino people justice.

Another of our national weaknesses—our tendency to  
profanity—is thus referred to by the "Freedom": "Pro-  
fan language, used to give force to orders, should never  
be used. It does not help matters any. It sounds bad  
and it antagonizes the native. The Filipino can pick  
out a gentleman very quickly. They have a horror of a  
boor who has nothing but sharp, profane language in  
which to address them."

"We can afford to be courteous to all classes. We can  
keep our language clean and not commit any injury to  
ourselves. If we do this and represent the American  
character as it should be represented we would soon win  
the respect and gratitude of the Filipino people."

Not long ago we had something to say about singing  
in the Army. Now we observe that according to very  
recent orders the Russian troops must sing war songs  
during the attack. The "Vedette" of Vienna says that  
in consequence of these instructions Major-General Kry-  
janovski, commanding the 34th Division of Infantry,  
has ordered that each battalion of the division shall form  
a chorus of singers to which shall be added certain instru-  
mentalists, such as drummers, cymbal players, etc.  
Then from the best singers of the battalions will be  
formed regimental choruses of from 40 to 50 singers.  
Just how far a hundred singers would be heard  
with artillery and rifle fire booming around them is  
not explained. There are other details lacking. We  
are not told whether these singers are to be combatants  
or not. If they are to carry a rifle and the usual impedimenta  
of the infantrymen, it is open to question whether  
in an attack their "wind" could not be better employed  
than in singing. From the little we know about singing  
it strikes us it would be a very difficult thing to keep  
up the "Star Spangled Banner" while you were plumb-  
ing over a ditch-cut field with a heavy gun, knapsack and  
blanket and all. If there is a place for all things, it  
would appear that singing has another mission in life  
than to run opposition in noise-making to screaming  
shells and whistling bullets. A distinguished gentleman  
witnessing the dress parade at West Point recently urged  
the Superintendent to adopt as part of the ceremony  
the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the  
cadets, but objection was made to the display of musical  
incapacity on the part of our novitiate warriors which  
might possibly result.

The English service papers call attention to the differ-  
ence between the English Navy and Army in the  
matter of holding officers to the rigid performance of duty;  
that if anything goes wrong through their remissness,  
or even through their failing to exert themselves in  
every way and at all times to the utmost, condign pun-  
ishment will fall upon them. When the Conqueror ran  
ashore off Portland and was floated again little the  
worse for a grounding, a court-martial followed. The  
captain was reprimanded, while the navigating officer  
against whom, after all, no very serious neglect of duty  
could be proved, was reprimanded and dismissed his  
ship—a much more severe sentence than it might at first  
appear to be. The Admiralty ideal of a seaman is a  
highly-trained man of action, ready for any emergency  
and realizing that failure in duty will bring with it an  
inevitable penalty. The War Office ideal of a soldier  
is a machine-turned pedant with the punctilious industry  
of a clerk and the copiousness of language of a begging-  
letter writer. The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette"  
says: "The system which prevails in the Army is  
in need of complete reformation. The lines of improve-  
ment are not hard to suggest. Put the Army on the  
same business-like footing as the Navy. Free it from  
the fetters of social influence. Let the good soldier  
come to the front more quickly, and let the incapable  
find other employment as speedily as may be."

It is reported that Lord Roberts is to succeed Lord  
Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief. "The United Ser-  
vice Gazette" says: "The Army knows that some day  
the Duke of Connaught will get the supreme command,  
and with the service his accession to the office will be  
immensely popular. The only real doubt is whether the  
Duke or Lord Kitchener will be the first to succeed  
Lord Roberts. Some great soldiers may merge within  
the next decade to try conclusions for the first place;  
but one can only speculate at present along the lines of  
knowledge."

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## TIRED VOLUNTEERS.

The reports recently received from the Philippines stating that officers of the volunteer organizations were resigning their commissions simply to get home are at least partially true, if not to the extent claimed. There have recently been many cases noted by the commanding general of the Division of the Philippine Islands of officers serving in the Volunteer Army who have attempted to shirk their duty by presenting their resignations. General MacArthur has reported to the War Department the increasing number of such cases, and has asked authority to refuse the resignations of all volunteer officers who cannot show sufficient reason for their desire to return to this country in advance of the mustering out of their commands. There is no good reason why the Government should be put to the expense of supplying the place of these officers for the few remaining months of their service. There would be no difficulty in supplying the place of these men, for we have never known the time even in the height of our civil war when the demand for commissions was not far in excess of the supply; so that the inference drawn from these resignations by some of the enemies of the administration is not the correct one. The only reason for refusing resignations is that it is not just to permit these tired soldiers to so easily escape the obligations they have voluntarily assumed.

We learn that the officers who have resigned constitute only a small percentage of the whole, and we are further informed that many of the Volunteer officers are so well pleased with military life that they are anxious to get into the regular service. It is conceded by all that the life in the Philippines is trying for both officers and men, but it should be remembered by those volunteer officers who are attempting to get home in advance of their regiments, that they were not sent there on a pleasure trip, but for the purpose of leading the lives of soldiers and accepting the hardships accompanying the discharge of military duty. They should have thought carefully before entering the service; but after once accepting the responsibility placed upon them by the government, it is their imperative duty to remain until the end.

The excuses offered by many of the volunteer officers who have resigned are in truth ridiculous. One officer, whose case we are cognizant of, wished to leave the service because he did not like his colonel; and another wished to travel back by the way of Suez and for this reason requested his discharge; others claim that they are not in favor of the war of "conquest" being carried on by this Government, though they perfectly understood the purpose of the war when they accepted their commissions. We do not believe many of these conscience-stricken gentlemen are desirous of leaving for the reason stated, but rather because they are in the ranks of the "tired".

What we say does not apply to those volunteer officers who have so ably done their duty in the Philippines and who, although undoubtedly anxious to get home, are keeping quiet and attending to their work pending the time when the Government shall bring them back with all honor. Neither do our remarks apply to the volunteer and regular officers who have been forced to return on account of honorable wounds received in the service or because of sickness contracted in the line of duty. For these we have only words of praise. We do not doubt for an instant that if it were not for the fact that the War Department intended to order home all of the volunteers in the near future, it would have accepted those resignations presented for trivial causes in order to get well rid of undesirable officers. But as it is, they will have to wait their turn.

## POWER IN CHINA.

The state of decomposition in which the Chinese government now finds itself explains in the clearest manner possible the ease with which the Boxers' revolt was organized outside of the imperial authority, and indicates how little any nation can expect from the government at Pekin. Unable to repress the rebellion the Empress tried to shape its course away from her own throne by aiming it at the foreigners, thus saving the dynasty which was the original and chief objective of the Boxers. What can one say of a government which is reduced to placing itself in tow of a revolution party?

So the promise of the Empress, even made in good faith, to conform to the wishes of the allies, would not be a sufficient guaranty for the future, without the presence at Pekin of a controlling body backed by a strong foreign garrison. This is the view taken by those of the Powers who decline to be hurried into a withdrawal of their troops from Pekin. China to-day presents in a certain sense an analogy with the Spain of a few years ago, when revolutions succeeded one another at the palace beneath the indifferent eye of the public and even of the administrative councils. The skill of the Empress has saved the dynasty for the time being. In the face of the danger which menaced the imperial family she did not hesitate to raise the cry of the "white peril," knowing perfectly well that the dynasty could extricate itself from any entanglements with the foreigners by the use of concessions, while if the revolutionists once got a clutch on the imperial throat, the vampire life would be strangled out of it.

But the example of the Boxers is not without imitation. Already the Black Flags are uneasy and threats have come from the southern provinces where they are strongest that they will yet put an end to the hated Manchu reigning family. The imperial government is lacking in means to make headway against these dangers, because all the institutions of China are so corrupt they cannot be relied upon. Close to the Emperor is the privy council or Neiko, made up in part of Chinese and in part of Manchus. They revise the laws, promulgate the decrees and are the strongest power that the ruler of the hour may avail himself of. These decisions of the council are communicated to six ministers charged with the execution of them. The Tsung-li-Yamen of which so much has been said of late is a sort of seventh ministry—that of foreign affairs—which dates from 1861, and which, it is strange to note, has no official existence, being composed of delegates from the other ministries.

Before being presented to the privy council, matters must be submitted by the Emperor to a tribunal of censors who are empowered to make remonstrances. It is said that in the olden times certain of these functionaries observed their duties so faithfully that with the remonstrances they would send their biers to the doors of the palace, knowing well that they would never come out alive. But with the necessity of depending upon these ministers for his information, the Emperor has gradually given them more and more sway until the old days have passed away. With the heads chopped off of all these men, the Emperor would have no one on whom he could depend for his information as to what is taking place in his dominions, and he would be as helpless as an invalid in a hospital. Besides, the administrative functions which in theory fall to the wisest and the most worthy are nearly all purchased by those who can squeeze the taxes for the largest return to the imperial treasury. In reality the viceroys governing are almost absolute masters in their provinces. They govern without control, and seem to care little about what is going on in Pekin.

The recent sinking with great loss of life of the French torpedo boat *Framee* has brought home a very badly needed lesson to the French on the low state to which the art of swimming has fallen in the nation. In his despatch to the Minister of Marine announcing the sinking of the *Framee* Vice-Admiral Fournier said: "The 14 survivors are all good swimmers." Using this for a text "La France Militaire" takes the authorities to task for the prevailing indifference to the value and pleasure of swimming. It insists that swimming should be one of the physical exercises imposed for admission into the military school of Saint Cyr. It says that instruction in the art should be so cultivated among the youth of France that every soldier could cross a river by swimming. One curious thing about natatorial skill which has often caused us wonder is that so many men who have spent their lives on or near salt water know nothing of swimming, while in interior places, remote from bodies of water, except fresh water lakes and streams in which swimming is admittedly more difficult than in salt water, nearly all the lads can handle themselves in the water. Sailors who have served long terms in the Navy and been on many long cruises we have often found to know nothing of the water; but we are glad to see that our authorities are waking up to the practical value of natatorial knowledge.

Preparations to test the new emergency ration began at Kansas City on Sept. 16. Two thousand rations of a combination of foods which the board has decided to test will be made by a local packing company and then an actual emergency march will be made in Oklahoma and Indian Territory by a troop of cavalry from Fort Sill and Fort Reno, the men eating only the food prepared of which the board has decided to make a trial. The experiment may result in a complete change in the feed-

ing of the American soldier during activity in the field. The board also is to make a test of a combination of a food compounded by the American Compressed Food Company, of Passaic, N. J., which is the same as their compound, except that tea is used instead of chocolate.

The members of this board are Col. C. A. Dempsey, 1st Inf.; Capt. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., and Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav. Their purpose has been to learn the smallest amount of food that would maintain a man's muscle in a day. To ascertain this they have made a vast number of experiments since they were appointed last December and they have decided upon a simple mixture, consisting of two cakes of pure sweet chocolate and three cakes of a combination of meat and bread-stuff in a condensed form, all contained in a small tin can, six inches long, flat and rounded like a flask.

Comdr. Chas E. Colahan, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Colahan, has been spending some time at the warm springs of Virginia with much benefit to his health. Commander Colahan has been in command of the cadet training ship Chesapeake for several months and has nothing but praise for that handy little craft. In common with many British authorities, Commander Colahan is of the opinion that nothing so well fits a man for the actualities of sea duty as a period of drill on a sailing ship. As a consequence the English aspirant for future naval honors is trained in all that relates to his profession on board a full powered sailing vessel until his familiarity with the sea insures his ability to perform any of the duties belonging to his naval life. This seems somewhat anomalous when it is considered that a modern man-of-war depends altogether upon her engines, but the claim is that a certain ability to command, a freedom from nervousness, and a facility in the management of men comes alone from the experience gained on board a sailing ship. The ability to think quickly and to act promptly is undoubtedly due to the life of a sailor on a sailing ship. The experience gained on the Chesapeake is regarded as of great value for the future.

Truth is a laggard and sometimes drags behind as in the case of the statement published in the New York "Herald," July 22, 1900, in a telegram from Montevideo to the effect that 200 marines of the U. S. S. Chicago had had a jollification and landed in the station house. In a letter to Admiral Schley, dated Montevideo, Aug. 4, and forwarded to Washington, Capt. C. H. Rockwell, commanding the Chicago, says: "This telegram, the authorship of which I have been unable to place is a malicious libel against the crew of this ship and I respectfully request that the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to bring to the notice of the Department the fact that it is so. An orderly, well-conducted crew, which is commended on all sides for its excellent conduct while on shore should not be subjected to such falsehood in the public press of the country and I respectfully protest against it. But five men of the crew of this ship were arrested in this port, and then only for over-staying liberty. I therefore hope that the Department may see fit to have this malicious libel denied as publicly as it was published."

The recently issued volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies," being Series 1, Vol. 10, contains much new and original matter never before put in print, and of particular value to the historian of the war. The labor involved in the preparation of these bulky volumes cannot be understood unless the various stages of the collaboration can be noted while the records are under examination. No alteration or modifications are permitted in the original records, the exact language and phraseology being employed even to unintentional typographical and clerical errors in the documents. The demand for these books is on the increase, and is not unlikely that a bill will be offered at the next session of Congress for authority to increase the issue of these valuable records of the great war of the Union.

In a letter just received an officer of the Army says: "I should be lost without the Army and Navy Journal—as its articles on the situation in all lands appear to me as the only authentic and reliable ones. Keep on publishing and thereby educating the people on the canteen question. The 9th P. V. I., of which I was an officer, had a canteen which was vigorously assailed and I knew from whence the assaults came and that they were inspired by no other than ignorance and selfishness and I presume it is the same with all others who oppose the institution."

Colonel Page, of the 33d Vol. Inf., is a member of the Ulysses S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago. Some time ago Mrs. Page, who is a member of the Executive Board of the Manila Library, wrote the Colonel's post in Chicago intimating that a flag donated by them would be greatly appreciated by the American Library in Manila. In reply Mrs. Page has received a beautiful American flag which she has turned over to the Library Association, and it now proudly waves its graceful folds over the Library building.

According to the Manila papers a movement is on foot in that city to organize a union among all the civil employees of the Government and the particulars in the employ of the commercial houses of the city for the purpose of mutual protection and the grading of all the different branches of clerical work in the Government departments and commercial houses with a schedule of wages for each grade.

## CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It is hard to say just why John Foreman is considered the "greatest authority on the Philippines" as he seems to be by certain American newspapers that have been gloating over his criticism of our colonial policy in Luzon, in an article in the September number of the "National Review" of London. Whenever anyone of prominence agrees with our view of things how quick we are to dub him the "greatest authority." In accordance with this trait of human weakness, papers like the New York "Evening Post" are ready to give Foreman a pre-eminence in Philippine matters which his record as a student of Oriental conditions by no means entitles him to. This is Mr. Foreman's gloomy view of our position in the Philippines:

Of the total area of the archipelago of 52,500 square miles, we barely occupy one five-hundredth part in places inaccessible by water. Our troops are constantly watched by armed natives, and troopers who have ventured alone a mile outside the village have seldom returned alive. A letter which he received from the Government in Manila, dated Jan. 3 last, "refers to the establishment of civil governments throughout the islands," but so far, they have not been able to carry this into effect, owing to the tenacious opposition of the natives. Mr. Foreman does not specify what he means by the "government" from which he received the letter. The Americans occupy, he says, just as much as they can defend by force of arms. The once flourishing island of Negros (the largest sugar-producing district) is gradually becoming a waste.

After referring to the falling off in agricultural produce and the dwindling of trade, Mr. Foreman has the effrontery to express regret that in our first attempts at colonial expansion we did not "study England's methods of bringing Asiatics to accept her rule and live in peaceful submission to it."

There may be some truth in Mr. Foreman's contention that the "conduct of the boisterous, undisciplined individuals who formed a large percentage of the first volunteer contingents sent to Manila has had an efficaciously demoralizing effect on the proletariat, and has inspired a feeling of horror and loathful contempt in the affluent and educated classes who guide Philippine public opinion." We say something in another column about the treatment of the Filipinos.

Mr. Foreman insists that the fundamental cause of the rebellion was monastic interference in the civil government and the chief reform desired by the natives was the expulsion of the friars. "Strange to say," he declares, "one of the first important acts of the American authorities in Manila was to favor the return of the monks to the island and there is still a movement on foot to restore them their former status and the possession of lands to which they cannot show a good title."

Mr. Foreman asserts that "unless the Americans are prepared to maintain a large permanent army in the islands, there seems to be no prospect of their ever being able to administer the interior of the archipelago." He doubts the ability of the American commission to prosecute an independent inquiry since no member of the commission can speak Spanish. He quotes Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino envoy in Europe, as saying that the Filipinos will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute independence.

While we have made some, perhaps many, mistakes in the Philippines, we believe the candid student of history will admit that we are doing much better than Spain did with all her years of experience and that if we were not so great, and such great things were not expected of us, we would receive credit for beginning our colonial rule in a way that gives fine promise for the future.

On Aug. 17 a despatch was sent to the Philippine Commission at Manila from the War Department requesting a report by cable of the views of the Commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress of opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state; probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and influences operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government. The reply received is the best answer to Mr. Freeman's exaggerated statement. It is dated Aug. 21 and is to this effect.

The mass of people is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved the temper of the people. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become ladrones. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance. The policy of leniency culminating in amnesty had marked effect to induce surrenders until the defining of political issues in the United States reported here in full in the Philippines, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms have changed their policy and stayed surrenders to await the result of elections. Disturbances in parts of island are kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamation and orders, to influence election in America, do not show unfriendly attitude of majority of people of provinces where they occur, but only the activity of small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruits from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder.

The difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in some garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and defenselessness of people without arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages. All northern Luzon except in Nueva Ecija and Bulacan are substantially free from insurgents. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, have not been molested for five months. The Tagalogs who are alone active in leading guerrilla warfare have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and parts of Panay which maintain themselves by the method described. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands little disturbance exists and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cagayan in Mindanao, old Tagalog penal settlement, considerable force of ladrones makes neighboring country dangerous and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in south of this large,

sparingly settled island, at Zamboanga, Cottabato, and other points, the country is tranquil. Native constabulary and militia which should be organized at once will end the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered they will be efficient forces for the maintenance of order and will permit the early material reduction of United States troops. It is conceded by all the men in arms, and is implied in their proclamation, that if the election confirms the present policy the remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by the surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file.

A change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will banish by fear of cruel proscription a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in the well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos Insurgent Government during the eight months of its control. The result will be a factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. Economy and efficiency in military government have created a surplus fund of six millions. The commission's report advocates radical reform in the tariff at Manila, the adoption of the gold standard, and the opening of railways. In a few years, it thinks, English will be the dominant language.

## SEVERE FIGHTING IN LUZON.

Just when there comes a lull in the hostilities in China, we get word of severe fighting in the Philippines. The battle reported in the following despatch from General MacArthur is the severest fought for many months in the archipelago, both in the percentage of casualties and in the determined character of the fighting. The despatch is one of the longest official messages cabled to Washington since the breaking out of hostilities. This is the despatch:

Manila, Sept. 19.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported vicinity Carig and Estella, Isabella province. Insurgents estimated 500; probably much exaggerated, quiet. In the Illocan provinces, Samuel B. N. Young (brigadier-general) reports numerous small affairs and has but sufficient to make trouble in district heretofore called so emphatically for more force, that Kingsbury's squadron, 3d Cav., and Borden's battalion, 5th Inf., been sent to him; other battalion, Fifth, same destination upon arrival.

Country north of Pasig, including all of Bulacan, very much disturbed, and numerous contacts with small parties throughout that district. South of Pasig, including Tayabas province (Luzon), same conditions obtain. This activity has been anticipated and reported upon in letters Aug. 25, and by cable Aug. 31.

Sept. 16, David D. Mitchell (Captain 15th Inf.), ninety men, Company L, 15th Inf., from Siniloan, Laguna province, attacked Insurgent General Cailles, who had 800 men in position at Mavita, same province. Desperate fight ensued, which was pushed from the front with great pertinacity by Mitchell across causeway and through water waist deep; co-operative attack under George F. Cooke, Captain, with forty men Company K, 15th Inf., and ten men Company B, 37th Vol. Inf. Could not reach enemy's position because of high water in arm of lake, which could not be crossed. Entire country was afloat in consequence of recent rains; this very much impeded offensive action. After hour and twenty minutes' fighting, command withdrew to Siniloan.

Upon renewal operations, 18th, found that insurgents had escaped from Mavita previous night, most of them no doubt going back into contiguous barrios to appear for time being, or until called into field again, as peaceful amigos.

Casualties, which all occurred in Mitchell's command, consisting of 130 men, four officers, were:

Company L, 15th Inf., killed and died wounds: David D. Mitchell (captain 15th Inf.), George A. Cooper (2d Lieut. 15th Inf.), 1st Sergeant William Fitzgerald, Sergeant Evermond De Hart, Corp. Laurits Jensen, Privates Edward C. Coburn, George R. Horton, Thomas P. Kelly, Thomas Mulrey, John P. Brink, William L. Bunker, Arthur S. Mansfield, Thomas I. Pitcher, Scott L. Smith, Richard Taylor, Edward M. Neal, Fred Dungan, Emmanuel Kaufman.

Wounded: Corporals Charles Oswald, William H. Polley, Privates Benjamin Owens, Michael Kelly, Otto H. Bathe, Everette Matlack, Francis P. Flanagan, Michael J. Hennessey, Anthony Kearney, Harry Perry, Charles D. Debaugh.

Company L, 37th Vol. Inf., killed and died of wounds: 1st Sgt. Thomas P. A. Howe, Privates Edward J. Dodahl, George A. Haught, Edward Stallcup, Alfred J. Mueller, James C. West. Wounded: Capt. John E. Moran, Sgt. Robert Mahaffy, Corp. Frank A. Story, Privates Frank T. Bell, William S. Bradley, Worley T. Crosswhite, David Day, Cornelius F. Gentry.

Thirty-three per cent. is profoundly impressive loss and indicates stubbornness of fight, fearless leadership of officers, and splendid response of men. Insurgent loss as far as known, ten killed, twenty wounded; among former, Colonel Fidel.

## MACARTHUR.

Companies I, K, L and M were ordered to sail from San Francisco on Aug. 1, making the 1st battalion of the 15th Inf. Siniloan is about 37 miles almost due east of Manila across Laguna de Bay. "Mavita" referred to in the despatch is probably Mabitac, a place two miles from Siniloan, going toward Manila. Santa Cruz is only about 10 miles to the south and there have been Headquarters and Cos. F and H, 37th Vol. Inf., while at Paete, about 7 miles south, Cos. E and I were stationed. Laguna de Bay, or Bay Lake, makes a sort of letter "U", beginning at the Pasig river and ending at Siniloan and Mabitac.

Among other evidences of rebel activity, press despatches report attacks on Guiguinto, Polo, Malolos and Caloocan, towns to the north of Manila, Caloocan being only half a dozen miles distant. The Manila mail escort of thirty men was attacked at Cabugao Lake, a two hours' fight ensuing. Cabugao was also attacked, the telegraph office there being destroyed. The insurgents have burned the village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points. Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San Jose, San Mateo and Marikina. In the province of Nueva Ecija ration wagons, with an escort of twelve, were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing. Advices from Cebu describe several attacks upon American garrisons near the capital. The American casualties, outside the

Siniloan engagement, it is difficult to ascertain, but they are at least fifteen.

The province of Nueva Ecija so frequently referred to in despatches these days, is the second province north of Manila, first coming Bulacan. It lies due east of the province of Tarlac.

## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The status quo of the Chinese situation has not been changed by the developments of the week. Count von Waldersee, the international commander-in-chief, arrived in Chinese waters and our own Special Commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, was reported at Tien-Tsin. Negotiations with the Chinese Government are still hanging fire as are the arrangements for evacuation of Pekin.

The Berlin Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German Government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

The text of the note is as follows:

"The Government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Pekin.

"The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience, and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Pekin are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders.

"The Government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the Cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to a repetition of the crime. The Government proposes, therefore, that the Cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Pekin to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded."

The following official despatches were received:

Taku, Sept. 17.

Sept. 13, No. 46. Russian Commander assures me he has ordered repair material from Port Arthur, Vladivostock and United States and that he feels sure railways will be repaired in two months. Need 50 storm flags and 5,000 more small flags. Latter required for Chinese houses to show our protection. Goodnow telegraphs 7th at the request of Li Hung Chang. Latter leaves Shanghai in week or so.

## CHAFFEE.

Taku, Sept. 17.

Pekin, September 14. Number 47. Expedition from Tien-Tsin to Tuli, thirty miles southward; two companies 14th Inf., participating, returned to Tien-Tsin, slight opposition. Town destroyed by British troops; no casualties.

## CHAFFEE.

Taku, Sept. 19.

I have called upon Li Hung Chang officially. Arrived September 18 in a merchant vessel. He will proceed at once to Pekin. He desires that I tender his sincere thanks for the consideration he has received from the United States Government.

## REMEY.

Pekin, Sept. 19.

No. 51. Rockhill, Wilson expedition returned; object successfully accomplished; no casualties to our troops. Forsyth's squadron scouted northeast forty miles to relieve native Christians; returned bringing in fourteen. Surrounding country is daily growing less hostile and more peaceful, so far as my expedition can determine questions.

In a despatch dated Pekin, Sept. 17, General Chaffee told of the killing of mission people.

A despatch from Pekin of date of Sept. 13 said that provost marshals' courts had been opened by all nations to prevent looting, and the Germans have made robbery a capital offense. A detachment of the Bengal Lancers co-operated with the Germans in an expedition against Liang Hsiang to exact reparation for an attack on German soldiers. The Indian troopers entered the city ahead of the Germans and temporarily hoisted the British flag. In the fighting the Chinese had 200 killed.

A rumor has been wired from Shanghai that Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister to China, will be succeeded by the British minister to Japan.

Gen. John Alexander McClelland, who died Sept. 20 at Springfield, Ill., as the result of a general breaking down of his system from old age, was born in Breckinridge Co., Ky., May 13, 1812. He served in the Black Hawk war and in the Civil war and was equally well known as a politician and a soldier. He was a leading member of the Democratic party, and previous to the Civil war served in the Illinois Legislature and as a Member of Congress, and after the war as a Circuit Judge in Illinois. He was one of the "War Democrats" who so ably supported the administration of President Lincoln during the union-saving period, and his political influence and the friendship of Mr. Lincoln secured him military rank and command beyond his experience. This made him a somewhat troublesome factor in the Army of General Grant, where he commanded first a brigade, then a division and finally the Thirteenth Corps. He was with Grant at Belmont, at Shiloh and at Vicksburg, and part of the history of this last command is the story of difficulties between McClelland and professional soldiers like Sherman and Grant. However, the difficulties may be explained, they originated in the differences between the point of view of professional soldiers and civilians appointed to high command without passing through the intermediate stages of military promotion. General McClelland was an able man and an ardent patriot who deserved well of his country. His wife, two daughters and one son were with him at the last. His other son, Col. Edward T. McClelland, 44th Vol. Inf. (Captain 2d Cav.), is in the Philippines.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has recently received from two officers in the Philippines, the tops of boxes used for cartridges, which bore labels stating that the cartridges were the soft-nose bullets used by the Krags-Jorgensen rifles. The Ordnance Department has called upon the manufacturers of these cartridges to stop printing labels of this kind as never has this Government used bullets of this description for field use.

## FIXED OR LOOSE AMMUNITION.

Although the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has recommended the adoption by the Army of fixed ammunition for field guns the Ordnance Department is compiling for argument an immense quantity of data favoring loose ammunition. The majority of officers of the artillery are undoubtedly in favor of fixed ammunition, but opinion is not unanimous. The report recently rendered by Captain Van Deusen on the operations of the mountain guns in the Philippine Islands, which was printed in the Army and Navy Journal, furnishes a strong argument for fixed ammunition. It was shown by Captain Van Deusen how much ammunition, already loaded, could stand from exposure and wet. On one occasion, it will be remembered, the ammunition for his battery fell off the back of a pony into the water and was recovered without the slightest damage being done to a single cartridge. During the entire campaign with the mountain guns there was not recorded a single failure on the part of a cartridge. It can be readily seen that if loose ammunition had been used in this campaign the results would have been far different.

The experiences of foreign powers—as has been pointed out by General Miles—has led many of them to adopt fixed ammunition. The recent war in South Africa, for instance, has clearly demonstrated to the English the great advantages of this kind of ammunition over that known as loose. England, however, unlike this country, has not waited for its Ordnance Department to invent a fuse for the shell, but has employed Swiss engineers to adapt a Krupp, or German, fuse to an English cartridge. The English Ordnance Department, it may be said, represents, as in this country, the conservative element, and the same controversy is now going on there as here over the final adoption of fixed ammunition over the loose. The artillerists recommend fixed and the Ordnance Department loose.

One of the great advantages of fixed ammunition is that gained by the method of loading. Each cartridge is loaded with the same pressure and under the same atmospheric conditions. This naturally gives a uniformity of range not obtained with loose ammunition where it is impossible each time to give the powder the same pressure when loading. An example of the disadvantages of loose ammunition may be seen from an experience which happened at Fort Hunt during a visit to that post by former Secretary Alger. A ten-inch gun was tested at the time and in the hurry of loading the crew placed the powder bag in so that the choke was at the back, and it was hence impossible for the charge to explode when the fuse was ignited. The choke of the bag burnt and there was considerable time lost by having to take off the breech-block and remove the charge. Of course such an occurrence as this might cause considerable difficulty in time of war.

We do not doubt that the Secretary of War will uphold the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in its contention for fixed ammunition. Again it is progress against conservatism.

## CAPTAIN BROWNSON'S CAREER.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., who has been selected to command the new battleship Alabama, is fifty-five years old, having been born in 1845 in Lyons, N. Y. While a boy he had a great love for military affairs, and at school he fitted himself to be able to pass the examination for West Point if he could secure the appointment. When he was sixteen years old Congressman Pomeroy offered him the appointment to the Navy, which was accepted. This was in 1861. From Newport Cadet Brownson sailed in command of his first vessel. This was the yacht America, which Cadet Brownson successfully took from Newport to Annapolis, though only in his nineteenth year.

In 1865 he was graduated with honors from the Naval Academy and received his first assignment to the Gedney, a coast survey vessel. While in command of the Detroit Commander Brownson had an adventure which showed his bravery and intense devotion to duty. It was in 1863 that Rear Admiral Cusidoe de Mello, of Brazil, with a small fleet consisting of one ironclad cruiser, two torpedo boats and several merchant marine vessels seized the harbor of Rio Janeiro. No vessels could pass into or reach the piers in the harbor, and much distress was occasioned. A small fleet of American warships was in the neighborhood, among them the Detroit, in command of Commander Brownson. An American merchantman was also there with a cargo to discharge, but was prevented from landing by Mello's fleet. Her captain appealed to the Commodore in command of the American warships, with the result that the Detroit was detained to act as an escort to the American vessel and to see that her captain had an opportunity to discharge her cargo. Clearing decks for action and with every man at his post, Commander Brownson sent word to Admiral de Mello of what he intended to do, and then gave the command that sent the Detroit and the smaller vessel on their perilous way.

Through a lane formed by the rebel navy they sailed. Some gunner of the Brazilian fleet fired a shot at the merchantman, and before the smoke had cleared away one of the big guns on the Detroit belched forth. Brownson shouted from the bridge to the Brazilian Admiral that if another shot was fired he would deliver a broadside. This had the effect of scaring the Brazilians, and the vessel discharged her cargo in peace and retired in good order.

Captain Brownson was sent to Europe to buy war vessels before the war with Spain. Then he was ordered home and placed in command of the converted Yankee, and his services to his country with that vessel are yet fresh in the minds of the people.

Captain Brownson has a charming wife, two handsome daughters and one son, a student at Harvard. His home is at 190 Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and it is filled with valuable curios and works of art gathered on his various trips around the world. Throughout the house are scattered pictures of the vessels Captain Brownson has been attached to during his naval career. Captain Brownson expects to take command of the Alabama on Oct. 1.

## BRITISH AND AMERICANS FRATERNIZE.

Among the international interchanges at Bar Harbor was the banquet and smoker talk given at Hotel Redich Saturday evening, Sept. 8, by the petty officers of the American fleet to petty officers of the English fleet. From an account of it written by Harry Curtis, of Boston, we take the following: To show how anxious they were to meet each other, 480 invitations were sent out and 460 accepted. No money was spared to furnish everything the market afforded both wet and dry. Enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The band from the U. S. S. New York furnished the

music assisted by a piper from H. M. S. Crescent. Singing by a quartet from the U. S. S. Massachusetts was followed by a quartet from the U. S. S. Texas. Jig dancing, etc., used up the first part of the evening. Everything was sailor fashion and very military.

At about ten o'clock the officers of the ships began to arrive with their ladies.

As each officer arrived the vast concourse of people arose and gave the usual naval salute. The cheering was terrific and prolonged when the English officers were announced by the trumpeter. As they entered the hall door, the boatmen from both fleets lined up each side and blew the attention call. The band struck up "God Save the Queen," and everybody broke out into song at once, English singing "God Save the Queen," and Americans "America."

A toast was then offered to President McKinley, following which one was offered to Queen Victoria, and the guests sat down. Lieutenant Dillingham of the U. S. S. Indiana was first to speak and in part he said:

"I am proud to-night to extend a welcome to the English fleet and more especially to its petty officers. Don't you know. (Applause). I am now addressing the representatives of two great navies, and the only two volunteer navies in this world—England and America. (Great applause). It is a comfort to be able to speak and be understood without being worn out with gestures trying to be. We all speak English. (Applause). Never has there been such a demonstration of friendly feeling in this country before, but let us hope that these Anglo-American meetings will be frequent. (Applause). Our interest is one! Our cause is one! Your brother and mine, my dear English cousins, are even to-day fighting shoulder to shoulder; and when one falls the other picks him up. (Applause). Why, only Wednesday last one of our men captured a Boer flag right here in Bar Harbor! And it was all done for you. (Prolonged applause). As I look over this gathering of bronzed faces to-night it brings to my mind two sayings: England expects every man to do his duty, and damn the torpedoes, go ahead. Put the power of these two countries together and the Powers of the world could not jar us." (Applause).

On Sunday order was passed for church, and from the English fleet of about 1,000 men, two hundred with prayer book in hand, came ashore and marched to the music of a piper to St. Saviour's church.

From the American fleet of 2,000 men we had twelve. I am almost ashamed to say so, but it is true nevertheless. At the Y. M. C. A. tents men were all mixed up; English and Americans seemed as one.

One of the most peculiar things of this meeting, was that out of the hundreds of sailors ashore at one time there has not been a single squabble regarding race or superiority of power. English sailors with American flags promenaded the streets arm in arm.

Long live the President of our Navy, and long live Queen Victoria and her Navy. Let Anglo-American feeling grow until we shall be as one people, one country and one God.

## MEN WANT TO STAY.

The Manila "Freedom" of Aug. 2 said that a considerable number of the volunteer soldiers whose terms of enlistment expire June 30, 1901, express a wish to remain in the Philippines, and hope for an order similar to that of No. 40, which may enable them to do so. These men say that to return to the States with their regiments means permanent discharge from the service of arms and, lacking the necessary means, they will be unable to return to the islands. The "Freedom" thinks that the men who were valiant and patriotic enough to stay and fight for the supremacy of the flag in the islands ought to have a chance to stay and profit upon the opportunities that may come to them in a business way.

Many of the men who wish to make a temporary or permanent home in the Philippines are mechanics, some are stenographers, clerks and miners, and they are men of character and patriotism such as would help to strengthen the American colony and bring order out of chaos. With conditions still unsettled and with the public improvements under way and contemplated, there would be plenty of work for all of them from the start.

It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to send a burial corps to the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco about Oct. 1st, for the purpose of exhuming and preparing for shipment to the United States, the remains of officers, soldiers and civilians, connected with the U. S. military service buried there. At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the same burial corps will undertake to exhume and prepare for shipment to this country all remains of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps that may be located. The corps will be in charge of D. H. Rhodes, Inspector of National Cemeteries, who was sent to the Philippines in November, 1899, on a similar errand. While the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies there will be taken up, and the Navy men buried in the Ladrones Islands also exhumed, if practicable, while the vessel is at Guam. The prevailing conditions in China will scarcely render practicable any disinterments there earlier than next spring, when it may be possible to take up the work of removal. The approximate number of remains to be exhumed is as follows: Honolulu—36 enlisted men of the Army, 1 marine; Guam—8 Navy men; China—2 officers of the Army; 52 enlisted men of the Army; 37 Navy men; Philippines—17 officers of the Army; 1150 enlisted men of the Army; 28 Navy men; a total of 1331.

Orders have been issued from the Marine Corps Headquarters to the officers to accompany the detachment of 200 marines to Cavite. Lieut.-Col. M. C. Goodrell will command the detachment, which is to leave this country from San Francisco in two sections. One hundred of the marines will be detached from Annapolis and one hundred from the Marine Barracks at Washington. The first detachment will sail from San Francisco on a government transport on the first of October and the second will sail from the same place on the 15th of that month. As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 15 the majority of the officers to accompany the Philippine detachment will be second lieutenants.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco Sept. 18, with headquarters, band and battalion, 5th Inf., 15 officers, 527 enlisted men and two officers and eleven enlisted men that regiment attached. Headquarters, band and 2d battalion of 1st Inf., fourteen officers, 531 enlisted men and one officer and seven enlisted men that regiment attached; Major Brown and Captain Shaw,

medical department; Lieut. Rogan, Signal Corps; Captains Ridgway, 5th Art.; Chase, 21st, and Culver, 32d Inf.; Lieutenants Chambers, 12th, and Snyder, 8th Inf. A number of Hospital Corps and Signal Corps men, female nurses, civilian employees, casuals and recruits were also on board.

The definite information recently circulated that Annapolis and West Point would again try titles on the gridiron at Philadelphia this autumn will be greeted with applause far and near. It is not too much to say that this meeting of the two Academies on the football field interest the whole country. Some desperately hard work will be done by both elevens between now and the final trial in December, and the friends of the two services need have no fear lest a good account will not be given by their favorites.

Some of the newspapers of recent date speak of the School of Electricity for enlisted men at Fort Monroe as a new thing, whereas it has been in successful operation for several months and affords an excellent opportunity for young men who enlist in the artillery to improve their scientific knowledge.

## PERSONALS.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey are visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow at their home, Oakdale, L. I.

Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, U. S. A., retired, was in Berlin, Germany, Sept. 19.

Secretary of the Navy Long and some of his kindred have donated the public library to their native town, Buckfield, Me.

Mrs. Admiral Calhoun and Miss Calhoun have returned to their home, 3404 Morgan avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. and Miss Cushing have returned to Washington, D. C., from the Green Briar White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Mrs. and Mrs. Almy, who have been at Jamestown, R. I., all summer, will pass the month of October in Morristown, N. J.

Engineer McCartney, U. S. N., and Mrs. McCartney, have returned to their home in 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The young daughter of Lieut. J. T. Haines, U. S. A., and Mrs. Haines, who has been ill with typhoid fever is convalescing.

Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh, U. S. N., is on his way to Chile, where he is to superintend the construction of a navy for the Chilean Government.

Mrs. Louis Guillemet was a recent visitor at Fort Slocum, N. Y., the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, and is now at Fort Scriven, Ga., with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

William Jennings Bryan was the orator of the day on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to General Henry W. Lawton at Fort Wayne, Ind., where the chief park has been named in the General's honor.

General Rucker, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and the Misses Rucker have returned to their home in Jefferson place, Washington, D. C., after passing the summer with Mrs. Sheridan at Nonquit, Mass.

Mrs. Gertrude Peck, the daughter of Col. C. I. Wilson, U. S. A., will return to New York in October and join Col. and Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Peck has been traveling through Europe for the past two years.

Gen. Henry L. Abbott, U. S. A., retired, who has been in Paris, France, for some time, is about to leave for the United States, his address after Sept. 29 will be 23 Berkeley street, Cambridge, Mass.

Paym. H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., retired, who has been spending the summer at Heron Island, Me., and Williamsburgh, Mass., has returned to New York, and is residing at 101 East 25th street, New York City, where he expects to remain some time.

The New York "Herald" of Sept. 19 publishes the following: Wheeler—Fourscher.—In Paris, France, in 1886, Capt. W. H. Wheeler to Leontine Fourscher, and says: The only Capt. W. H. Wheeler who is known in this city is now in Paris. Captain Wheeler has lived about half of the time in New York since his retirement from the Army in 1891. Owing to an altercation with Col. Joseph Rickey, of St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1899, in the cafe of the Waldorf-Astoria, Captain Wheeler left that hotel. Shortly after that he went to Paris, and has not since returned to this country.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending Sept. 18, 1900: Lieut. H. E. Albee, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. McG. Switzer, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. H. Lawton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lawton; Capt. P. C. Harris, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. R. Day, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harlow; Lieut. O. R. Wolfe, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parmenter; Major J. W. Pullman, U. S. A.; Major H. W. Hubbell, U. S. A.

Lientenant-General Miles has for the past three weeks been making an extended tour of inspection to the Army posts in the middle western States and in the middle States. The principal object of General Miles's trip was to ascertain the advantages presented by the ranges at Forts Riley and Leavenworth for batteries of heavy artillery. It has been recommended recently that heavy batteries be sent to these posts for instruction, but prior to issuing the necessary orders General Miles wished to carefully examine the ranges in person. He has not yet announced what action he will take in this connection. In the absence of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin is acting Secretary of War.

A committee met at the New York clearing house on Friday, September 21, to arrange for a complimentary banquet to Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A. (retired) on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday. Among the members of the committee are the Governors of New York, Vermont and New Jersey, Generals Brooke, Swaine and Mitchell of the Army, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Col. John J. M. Cook, Major A. S. Apgar and Major A. Noel Blakeman, with others. General Howard is the only living Army commander of the Civil War except Lieutenant-General Schofield. The committee in their letter of invitation say of General Howard: "He has given to his country, not only his right arm, but his only son, who fell fighting for his country in the Philippines. His labors in the cause of education, and for the advancement of religion in his country, have been scarcely less conspicuous than his military service." The banquet will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Nov. 8. Such of General Howard's friends as may not be able to attend will certainly join heartily in the spirit of the occasion.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., is a recent visitor in Savannah, Ga.

Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., on leave, was lately at the Columbia, Cairo, N. Y.

Gen. McCosky Butt and Mrs. Butt returned to New York this week from England on the steamship *Paris*.

Lieut. P. P. Bishop, 4th Art., on a short leave from Fort Caswell, N. C., is visiting in New York City.

Gen. James H. Wilson arrived at Pekin, Sept. 12, and reported to Major-General Chaffee for duty.

Gen. Theo. Schwan and Mrs. Schwan are now in St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. H. W. Schull, 2d Art., on leave from Havana, Cuba, and now at Atlantic City, N. J., will shortly rejoin his regiment.

Act. Boatswain Myles Sears, U. S. N., and Miss Mary Sheean, of Vallejo, Cal., were married by Rev. Father Slattery on Thursday, Sept. 6th, at Napa.

Col. James G. C. Lee, U. S. A., retired, is a recent visitor in St. Paul. His permanent address is St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. I. N. Lewis, 6th Art., who has been abroad, is expected to return to Washington, D. C., early in October.

A comprehensive and very useful "Handbook of Material for 7-inch Siege Howitzer Battery" has recently been issued from the Government printing office.

Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp to General Chaffee in China, is a son of Col. W. H. Harper, of Chicago.

Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art., rejoined this week at Fort Mott, N. J., from a short leave spent at New London, Conn.

Capt. F. E. Green, 11th Cav., on leave from the Philippines and now in New York, sails for Manila about Sept. 26 on the *Burnside*.

Lieut. P. C. Hains, Jr., 7th Art., of Fort Banks, Mass., visited at Fort Adams, R. I., this week in connection with the military and naval manoeuvres.

Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, 7th Art., commanding the artillery defenses at Fort Totten, went to Newport, R. I., this week to witness the military and naval manoeuvres.

We are indebted for a new roster of the clerks, messengers, etc., on duty at the Headquarters of the Dept. of the East, Governors Island, Gen. M. V. Sheridan, Adjutant General. We note some veterans on the list.

E. H. Hobson, who served during the Mexican War in the 2d Kentucky Volunteers (Col. W. R. McKee, killed at Buena Vista), has been elected President of the Mexican War Veterans' Association.

Corp. Gilbert M. Allen, 6th Inf., recently appointed 2d lieutenant in the 19th Inf., is a son of Major L. C. Allen, 16th Inf., and a brother of Lieut. A. C. Allen, 38th Inf.

At the grand manoeuvres of the French Army, which were concluded Sept. 20, Lieut. T. Bently Mott, 1st Art., military attache at Paris, represented the United States and was most hospitably entertained.

Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., and family have returned to Washington from their pleasant summer outing at Atlantic City, N. J., and are located for the winter at the Magnolia, No. 1321 M street, N. W.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Preble went to Fort Adams and Newport, R. I., this week for duty under Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art., during the combined military and naval manoeuvres now in progress.

The Manila "Times" says: "General Kobbe and Lieutenant Kobbe, his son, are a pair of distinguished looking Army officers. One, however, would not take them to be father and son, for the elder looks as though he had as many years of active service before him as the younger."

The excellent paper by Albert C. Crehore, Ph.D., and Capt. G. O. Squier, Ph.D., Signal Corps, U. S. A., entitled "A Practical Transmitter Using the Sine Wave for Cable Telegraphy, and Measurements With Alternating Currents Upon an Atlantic Cable," has been issued in pamphlet form with copious illustrations.

Major J. P. Story and Capt. S. Reber of Major-General Brooke's staff left Governors Island, Sept. 19, for Newport, R. I., to witness the combined Army and Navy manoeuvres in Narragansett Bay. They were accompanied by Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., commandant of Fort Wadsworth.

A reception and banquet was tendered Admiral Farquhar, U. S. N., and the members of his staff by Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Mrs. Croinwell, at their residence on Sept. 14. About one hundred guests were invited. It was a very delightful affair. The naval band was in attendance, and rendered some fine selections, which added much to the occasion.

Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d U. S. Art., has completed his work at St. Francis Barracks and has returned to this post. Ord. Sgt. George M. Brown who is left in charge has a service record that is hard to beat, having enlisted in April, '61, and served almost continuously since. The sergeant, who is also in charge of Fort Marion, has made a special study of the early history of Florida, and has written an interesting book on Ponce De Leon's Land, which has had a large sale.

This is the way the Manila "Times" refers to General MacArthur's A. A. G.: "When a man goes in Colonel Barber's office and finds that gentleman in his shirt sleeves with his coat hung on the back of a chair, he invariably says, or at least thinks, 'Here is a man after mine own heart, a man I can talk with without being made to feel that the very air I breathe belongs to the Government or some one else and is given me through grace.'"

A Honolulu despatch says ex-Queen Liliuokalani took occasion on her sixty-second birthday, Sept. 1, to give the natives another lesson in American patriotism. During the celebration and concert at the Queen's residence, she arose when "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, but kept her seat during the playing of the Hawaiian National anthem. This action greatly surprised the natives. It was the Queen's way of showing that "The Star Spangled Banner" was the National anthem in Hawaii and not the old Hawaiian hymn.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of Dr. Palmer Heath Lyon, U. S. A., who is on duty in the Philippines, left New York Sept. 9 with her baby son for San Francisco, and will leave there on the transport *Thomas* for Manila, where she will join Dr. Palmer. The latter has been in the hospital sick, but at last advice was recovering. Dr. Lyon has never seen his son, who was born shortly after he left for the Philippines. The baby was christened Innis Palmer Lyon, after his great uncle, Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A.

Capt. R. Catlin, U. S. A., is at Milford, Pike Co., Pa. Chief Engineer E. Farmer, U. S. N., has returned to Boston, Mass., from a visit to Magnolia, Mass.

Capt. John H. Russell, U. S. M. C., has joined at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. R. F. Jackson, 5th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty.

Lieut. W. C. Stone, 3d Inf., arrived at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y., Sept. 19, for temporary duty.

Major-Gen. John R. Brooke and Capt. T. R. Adams, A. D. C., visited friends in Boston, Mass., this week.

Capt. Hamilton Rowan, 1st Art., of Fort McPherson, was visiting friends at Fort Adams Sept. 17.

Sir Thomas V. S. Gooch, Bart, of Ben Acre Hall, Suffolk, England, was a guest at West Point last week.

Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th U. S. Inf., is at present on sick leave in the United States, residing at 370 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., from China, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, on the hospital ship *Solace*.

Mrs. Potter, wife of Major Sam'l O. L. Potter, arrived in New York from Europe the 16th, and is at 102 West 4th street.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., on his recent arrival at Huntsville, Ala., received an ovation and met many old friends and acquaintances.

Capt. L. H. Walker, 4th Art., commandant of Fort Washington, Md., inaugurated Sept. 19 an interesting programme of artillery target practice for his command.

Col. W. A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., commandant of Fort Myer, Va., left there Sept. 17 on a short leave.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are at present on a visit to Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., at Oakdale, L. I.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art., rejoined at Fort Greble, R. I., Sept. 15, from a trip to New Bedford and Fort Rodman, Mass.

John C. Hays who committed suicide at the Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y., Sept. 18, is said to be a son of the late Gen. William Hays, U. S. A.

Capt. B. W. Dunn, U. S. A., who has been abroad should now be addressed at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major C. K. Winne, Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 13, and took charge of the medical department of the post.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., received an ovation at the meeting in New York Sept. 13 at the Wholesale Dry Goods Republic Club. He was eloquent on the subject of President McKinley.

The engagement is announced in San Francisco of Miss Eleanor Morrow, daughter of U. S. Circuit Court Judge W. M. Morrow, to Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, U. S. M. C., nephew of Governor Roosevelt, of New York.

Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad and daughter, Miss Blossom, have returned to their home 1843 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after a very pleasant sojourn at Asbury Park, N. J.

Miss Marie Abernethy Cassin, who was married Sept. 18 at Washington, D. C., to Mr. Chas. Francis Carus, is a great granddaughter of Rear Admiral Stephen Cassin, U. S. N.

Secretary of War Root, now at his summer home at Southampton, L. I., and lately operated upon for removal of a tumor is improving and was expected to be out this week.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty with Bat. O, 1st Art., whose recent experiences at Fort San Jacinto near Galveston were most severe and trying, has joined at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, where all are recuperating.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., and a detachment rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., Sept. 19, from a visit to Fort Constitution, N. H., to take part in the ceremonies Sept. 18 at the presentation of tablets to the Alabama and Kearsarge.

Capt. Hamilton Rowan, 1st Art., lately at Fort Adams, R. I., on leave, and who was to have rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week will remain at the former post until after the military and naval manoeuvres which commenced this week.

Officers of the Army lately registering in New York are Major T. L. Casey, Col. W. A. Rafferty, Grand Hotel; Major D. A. Lyle, Waldorf-Astoria; Gen. Anson Mills, Murray Hill; Major D. Madden, Sturtevant House.

Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, 7th Art., was married Sept. 17 at West Point, N. Y., to Miss Merriman Inez Ellis by Chaplain H. W. Shipman, U. S. M. A. The wedding was a quiet one owing to the recent death of the bride's sister. The married couple are now at Fort Williams, Me.

Major W. S. Patten, Q. M., on duty in the Q. M. G. Office has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the U. S. of the bodies of the soldiers and sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the U. S. and in China. According to the present plans a burial corps will take passage on the Hancock, scheduled to leave San Francisco Oct. 1 for the Philippines.

Captain Cheever and Captain Wainwright, U. S. A., says the Vancouver "Independent," of Sept. 17, have both finished their labors in supplying the Government with cavalry horses, as no more are required at the present time. Somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand horses and mules are now at Vancouver Barracks awaiting transportation to the Philippines. The Lenox which has just returned to Portland, will be loaded at once and be ready to sail in about a week.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, recently appointed from Sergeant Battery H, 6th Art., and assigned to the 18th Inf. in the Philippines, is a son of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., retired. He graduated with high honors from Shattuck Military School at Fairbault, Minn., in June, 1898, and was to have entered West Point in June, 1899. But the Spanish war being still unsettled he determined to enlist and win a commission through the ranks. He has been on duty with the 6th Art. in the Philippines since April, 1899, and received many commendatory letters from officers of that regiment. He is not quite 21, thus being one of the youngest officers of the Army.

Col. E. P. Ewers, 10th U. S. Inf., on Aug. 1, while being driven about the City of Cienfuegos in a quarter-master's carriage, met with a severe accident; the horses ran away and he was thrown out upon the street, breaking the left collar bone near the shoulder as well as being severely bruised and rendered insensible for about ten minutes. For five weeks his left arm was bound tightly to his body. It is now out of the sling and he is doing nicely. His niece, Miss Alice L. Gerding, sailed on the transport Crook for New York City, Sept. 10. Her address will be while north, 8th street, Elmhurst, L. I., care of V. G. Thomas, her brother-in-law.

Miss Nina Theaker is stopping at 785 Cass avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Capt. T. M. McDougall, U. S. A., is on a visit to Herper's Ferry, Va.

Mrs. Robert London is staying at 3743 Delaware avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Brig.-Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., is at 1115 Jackson street, Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. A. S. Snow, wife of Captain Snow, U. S. N., is on a visit to Rockland, Me.

Col. C. B. Comstock, U. S. A., has returned from a visit to Canada and is now at 34 West 25th street, New York City.

Col. D. Parker, U. S. A., is on a visit to Green Springs, Maryland, where his address is Avalon Inn, Stevenson's O.

Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., stationed at Havana, was confined to his room recently with a sprained ankle.

Major J. B. Kerr, U. S. A., Military Attaché, U. S. Embassy, should be addressed at 16 Krowenstrasse, Berlin, Germany.

Comdr. H. F. Fickbohm, U. S. N., has left Kilbourne City, Wis., for Dubuque, Iowa, where he is located at 951 Iowa street.

Brig.-Gen. W. N. P. Darrow, Ohio National Guard, who has been on a visit to Franconia, N. H., has returned to Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. Geo. Cowie, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence in Rahway, N. J., his address being corner Bryant and Commerce streets.

Major G. S. Cartwright, Q. M. of Vols., Captain 24th Inf., on duty at Quemados, Cuba, has been taken with yellow fever and removed to Camp Columbia.

Capt. J. M. Forsyth, U. S. N., who recently arrived on the Baltimore from a foreign cruise, should be addressed at 202 North 34th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., was expected in New York this week from Havana to spend until the latter part of November next on leave in the United States.

Major H. W. Hubbell, 4th Art., a recent arrival at Fort Monroe, Va., will leave there in a few days for Delaware City, Del., to assume command of Fort Du Pont.

Major E. Van A. Andruss, 4th Art., after a successful tour in command of Fort Du Pont, Del., now goes to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the headquarters of his regiment.

The National Society of Mayflower Descendants dedicated Sept. 17 at Kingston, Mass., a bronze tablet on a part of the original estate of William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher, U. S. N., is acting as aide to the commandant of the Kittery Navy Yard, Me., and is also connected with the torpedo and electrical schools at Newport, R. I., under instruction.

Mrs. Bernard A. Byrne, who, with her two little sons, has been spending the summer near Cleveland at the country place of her father, Col. Albert Barnitz, returned this week to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where she will spend the winter.

Fort McHenry, Md., and its troops and the other forts in the harbor duly observed Sept. 12, the anniversary of the battle of North Point, the successful defence of Baltimore and the fort against the land and naval forces of Great Britain.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Carpenter, arrived at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., last week and will probably complete their honeymoon at that place. Mrs. Carpenter is a daughter of Comdr. John N. Quackenbush, U. S. N., retired, of Ocean City, Md.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, U. S. N., recently home from command of the Asiatic squadron, will be granted an extended leave of absence before receiving any assignment to duty on shore, and the department has as yet come to no definite conclusion as to where this officer will be assigned. Admiral Watson does not retire for age until 1904.

The engagement is announced from San Francisco of 1st Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, U. S. M. C., to Miss Eleanor Morrow, daughter of Judge W. W. Morrow, of the U. S. Supreme Court. No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place some time during the coming winter as Lieutenant Roosevelt is destined for service in the far east. The groom expectant is a nephew of Governor Roosevelt, of New York.

Last week in an article on Major-Gen. A. R. Chaffee and Army promotions we referred to him as being Colonel of the 9th Cav. We should have written 8th Cav., but the long identification of that gallant officer with the 9th Horse, caused the inaccuracy. He became Major of the 9th in 1888 and remained with it until June, 1897, when promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. We happened to note specially during that period his excellent record of service in many important positions and he has remained in our mind as of that regiment ever since.

There was a rare assemblage aboard Mr. Warren's forty-foot yacht *Ellide*, Sept. 10, at Lake George, on a cruise through the lake; when four retired naval officers who messaged and served together aboard the flagship Hartford, on the Asiatic station more than a quarter of a century ago, assembled on board the launch for a run on the lake. Their ratings on the old Hartford were: Delavan Bloodgood, fleet surgeon; Edwin Stewart, fleet paymaster; John W. Moore, fleet engineer; John K. Lewis, fleet chaplain. These blithe veterans seem in full enjoyment of life with a keen relish for their rations.

Mr. Clarence Sawyer Moore, son of Commodore J. W. Moore, U. S. N., retired, is an assistant professor in the "Hill School," Pottstown, Pa., where an immense amount of good is being done in the manual training of boys for the various trades and some of the professions. The term now opening bids fair to show a larger field of effort, and a higher ideal than any yet attempted. Professor Meigs has become an authority on the subject of manual training, and he has gradually gathered about him a highly trained body of teachers. Asst. Prof. Moore will lecture on travels and the value of a manual education during the coming session.

Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., has so far progressed toward recovery from the loss of his arm at Tien-Tsin, China, that he will probably return to Washington as soon as he is able to travel. Nothing is known of his future plans, but it is understood to be his intention to accept the retired list as soon as his health shall be fully restored, and as he has graduated at the Columbian Law School at Washington, it can be asserted that he will commence the practice of law at the capitol with every prospect of making that profession a success. Captain Leonard has been the recipient of much commendation from the foreign officers who were with the American forces at the storming of Tien-Tsin for the bravery and fortitude displayed under fire.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mrs. P. E. Traub has left Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for Troy Road, Albany, N. Y.

Major T. F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from Annapolis, Md.

Major George Ruhlen, U. S. A., has changed station from Honolulu, H. I., to Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. A. H. Goodloe recently at Lexington, Ky., is staying at 150 West 87th street, New York City.

Lieut. G. L. Johnson, 11th Inf., on leave, is a recent visitor in New York with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. J. R. Clagett, 11th Inf., now at Fort Columbus, N. Y., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

First Lieut. Wm. C. Harlee, U. S. M. C., has been appointed adjutant for the 4th Marine Battalion now en route to the Philippines, and will retain that responsible position after his arrival on that station.

Lieut. H. F. Jackson gave a dinner at Columbia Barracks, Havana, on Sept. 12 to a party of friends. The guests were Captain and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Moody, Major Hickey and Major Kean.

Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d Art., who recently rejoined at Fort Screven, Ga., from St. Augustine, Fla., has again become the post "Poobah" having taken up the duties of adjutant, treasurer, recruiting, engineer and range officer, librarian and in charge of schools.

Lieut. T. G. C. Salter, U. S. N., retired list, has, since his retirement in 1883, resided in New York City and has been more or less interested in business when his health has permitted. Lieutenant Salter is a son of the late well-known Chaplain Salter of the U. S. Navy.

Capt. H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., is expected at Paris, Me., Sept. 20. Mrs. Lyon, who has spent the summer at their home there is the winner of the Golf Club Cup given by Mrs. Lewis M. Brown at the recent "Paris Hill Golf Club" tournament.

Commodore A. G. Clary, U. S. N., retired, has received permission of the Navy Department to make his permanent residence in the Azores, his actual address being Punta Delgada, San Miguel, one of the most beautiful of that charming group. The climate of San Miguel is near akin to that of the Bermudas and of the island of Madeira.

Comdr. C. R. Roelker, U. S. N., remains a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey of which Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., is president, and has been unusually busy the past summer with the various vessels returning from cruise and with the new ships fitting for sea.

Lieut. Emil Theiss, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. Kearsarge as engineer officer. Lieutenant Theiss was on duty at the Bureau of Steam Engineering just previous to receiving the assignment to the Kearsarge. Engineering just previous to receiving the assignment to the Kearsarge.

The physical condition of Lieut.-Comdr. W. D. Rose, U. S. N., is such as to cause no little anxiety to his family, and the recently granted sick leave will, it is hoped, suffice to give this officer a fair prospect for complete recovery. Lieutenant-Commander Rose has had considerable Asiatic cruising, and as a result his system has become charged with the especial type of malaria prevalent on that station.

The wife of Lieut. G. W. Laws, U. S. N., accompanies Mrs. J. M. Hawley, wife of the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Hartford, to Europe for a prolonged stay among the villas of southern France and possibly a trip through the Tyrol. Lieutenant Laws is on board the Hartford and will probably join his wife later in the season for a short visit to Paris.

Miss Katharine Deering, daughter of the late Paymaster Deering of the Navy, has been spending several months on the continent with a party of friends, visiting many points of interest, and, of course, Paris. Miss Deering sailed for New York last week on the S. S. Majestic, and will visit friends at one of the coast watering places until the latter part of October.

Medical Inspector Jno. C. Boyd, U. S. N., is now attached to the U. S. F. S. New York as surgeon of the fleet, and senior medical officer of the squadron. Medical Inspector Boyd will be remembered by many at Washington for the pleasant manner with which his duties as assistant to the bureau were carried on, as well as the skill with which his professional duties were performed.

The detail of Major T. C. Prince, U. S. M. C., A. Q. M., for duty in the far east will be somewhat of a surprise to a wide circle of friends in civil life as well as in the services. Major Prince became a prime favorite while stationed at the Mare Island Barracks, and it was hoped by those interested that his next assignment away from headquarters might once more carry him to the Pacific Coast.

The detail of Asst. Naval Constructors W. G. DuBose, E. F. Eggert and J. W. Powell for a course of instruction in naval architecture at Berlin marks an important era in naval practice and brings forcibly to view the fact of the solidarity of science. These three young officers have been pursuing a special course in naval architecture at Glasgow, Scotland, and will now be advanced to a higher and special course in the same science. The assistant constructors are graduates of 1899 from the Naval Academy.

Comdr. Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as equipment officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has entered upon his duties there. Commander Dunlap's last sea service was in command of the U. S. S. Solace, transport and hospital ship. The quarters belonging to the equipment officer of the Norfolk Yard are among the pleasantest on the station, and considerable work will be done to the interior between the present date and next spring. Commander Dunlap is a great favorite with those serving under him.

Lieut.-Comdr. Jno. B. Collins, U. S. N., is on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla., and is in charge of the equipment department of that yard under command of Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N. The Pensacola yard is gradually taking on some of its ante-bellum beauty, for in those far off days this station was the best arranged and most beautiful of Uncle Sam's naval stations. The rehabilitation of this yard incident to the installation of the Spanish dry dock there will go a long distance toward bringing the station back to something like its former value.

The Havana "Post" of Sept. 13 said: "Major Orlando Ducker has been honorably discharged from the Army. Major Ducker was in charge of Las Animas hospital for more than a year and was one of the most active in fighting yellow fever in this city. He suffered a severe attack of the dreaded disease a few weeks ago, but owing to his magnificent stamina he fully recovered. Major Ducker leaves to-day for a short vacation in the United States, but will return later in the fall. He owns a large farm a few miles from Havana and intends making his future home here."

Lieut. G. R. Burnett, U. S. A., arrived in New York Sept. 19 from abroad. He spent the summer at Strasbourg, Germany.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Art., closed up his business at Fort Screven, Ga., Sept. 18, and left for Key West barracks, Fla., for duty there.

A monument in honor of the late Gen. Chas. Adams Hickman, a gallant soldier of New Jersey during the Civil War, was unveiled over his grave at Easton, Pa., on Sept. 19.

## RECENT DEATHS.

A Manila correspondent referring to the late Capt. Carlos G. de Lara of the police department, writes: He lost his life by the hand of a bloodthirsty assassin while loyally supporting and serving the flag that he adopted as his own. Since the death of the immortal Lawton no funeral has been so largely attended nor no greater tribute has been paid to native of the Philippine Islands than the demonstration at the Quiapo station and at the side of the grave to the memory of a brave and loyal Filipino. The deceased was the best known public man in Manila, and all the officers of the Army out here or that have been out here during the past year knew him well. Among those at the funeral were General Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel Tiernan.

The following from General McArthur, commanding in the Philippines, speaks for itself: Charles McQuiston (Captain 4th U. S. Inf.), died yesterday (Sept. 15) at Mangonane Bacoor, Province of Cavite, at 8:30, evening, resulting from gunshot wound caused by private soldier. Captain McQuiston, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked the men of the company, shot one or more and was shot himself in self-defense. Will send further particulars. The deceased officer was an Indian, was graduated from West Point in 1883 and promoted to the 4th Inf. He attained captaincy in 1898.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., who died of apoplexy Sept. 14 at his summer home Westerville, near Rome, N. Y., was an officer with a most distinguished record of service. He was born in New York on Sept., 1836, entered the Navy in 1851, and during the Civil War rendered gallant and efficient service. He took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in the engagement with the ram Arkansas and in three attacks on Fort Fisher. At the close of the Civil War he was for two years on duty at the Naval Academy, and on going to sea again made a special study of ordnance, was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1881, and held the position until 1890. While in it he added to his already high reputation as an expert and his name became distinguished throughout the country. He attained the grade of Rear Admiral in 1897 and was retired Sept. 30, 1898. He was placed in command of the North Atlantic Squadron when the war with Spain commenced, but his health began to fail and he was compelled to go on sick leave, but on his partial recovery he was appointed the head of the Board of Strategy, and by his advice on the naval campaign played an important part in the conduct of the war. He was for a long time in command of the New York Navy Yard and his death has caused much sorrow there. Comdr. C. H. West for some time on duty on his staff is quoted as saying that he was the most scientific officer in the Navy and Rear Admiral Barker is quoted as saying: "He was a thorough naval officer and a splendid man. We all liked him, and his death is a great loss to the officers of the U. S. Navy." He married the daughter of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The funeral was held Sept. 18; Comdr. C. H. West, U. S. N., being among the pall bearers.

This is how P. A. Surg. James Stoughton, U. S. N., came to his death at Shanghai, China, recently, according to a letter received by Mrs. Stoughton from Lieut. A. P. Niblack of the U. S. S. Castine. Near midnight of Aug. 5, in company with Ensign A. C. Owen, Dr. Stoughton tried to board a sampan to be taken to his vessel. The doctor slipped and struck his head on the hold, then going overboard. Owen saw that he did not rise and dived in after him and narrowly escaped drowning himself in the swift tide. A little after daylight the body was recovered. It was brought on board in the captain's cabin, and some officers from the Princeton were sent for and a naval board of inquest was held. The board found that death was in the line of duty. The funeral took place at 8 o'clock on the following morning. The body was taken ashore and placed in the receiving vault at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Princeton and the Castine landed two companies with colors and buglers. The British ships Bonaventure and Wallado sent a company and several officers. Rear Admiral Seymour, of the Alacrity, sent the fleet surgeon. The Dutch coast defence ship Port Herr sent a company and several officers. The Japanese cruisers and the French cruiser Pascal sent officers. The German cruiser Gelfoi was represented by the captain, who brought a beautiful wreath. All the fleet's half-masted colors. The coffin was draped in the Union Jack, with the doctor's cocked hat, epaulets and sword on it. There were many floral decorations. Lieut. Niblack concludes: Your husband, as you know, was very popular with every one, and was always keen to uphold the dignity and honor of his profession and of the Navy. In attention to duty and all that goes to make up a successful officer he was one of the finest types I have known."

Beatrice Foster, who died in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 18, at the home of her parents, Pay Inspector Joseph Foster, U. S. N., and Mrs. Foster, in Middle street, passed away after a long illness. She was the eldest daughter and was eighteen years of age. Her death is a particularly sad one, especially coming at this time, and casts a shadow over the happiness of the "Kearsarge-Alabama" celebration. Among her many friends, by whom she was greatly loved, she will be sadly missed and sincerely mourned, while in the family circle the loss is irreparable and her place can never be filled. She is survived by her parents, one brother, Joseph Foster, Jr., and two sisters, Dorothy and Isabel.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in a recent obituary notice of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., said: When it became necessary to send troops to China, Reilly's battery was naturally selected for this hard service, and again he covered himself with glory in the advance from Tien-Tsin to Pekin. In the assault upon the gates of the Chinese capital he met a soldier's death, after a most varied service of nearly forty years, covering four wars. In the Navy and Army, on the Mississippi, on all our ocean coasts, in the West Indies, the Philippines and in China, Harry Reilly was always the typical soldier and gentleman; brave, modest, courteous; a thorough disciplinarian, an accomplished artillerist.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in the obituary notice of the late Major Charles M. Rockefellar, 6th Inf., say: During the night of April 28, 1899,

while on outpost duty he simply disappeared. Whether he was captured and murdered by Filipinos, or how he died, will probably never be known. His name was retained on the Army Register for over a year in hopes that he might be alive, but in May, 1900, his name was dropped from the Army as missing in action. His record cannot be completed. We know that our companion's death was honorable and that he lost his life on duty at the very front and with his face to the enemy.

It is stated that the remains, such as they now are, of Lieut. Fred. H. Beecher, 3d Inf., who was killed Sept. 17, 1868, in action with Indians at Delaware Creek, Kan., have been discovered in the sands of the Arickaree and will be sent to Brooklyn. He was a son of Rev. Chas. Beecher and a nephew of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Sad news from the Philippines is that in an engagement Sept. 17 near Siniloan, east end of Laguna de Bay, our loss was twelve, including Capt. David D. Mitchell and 2d Lieut. Geo. L. Cooper, 15th Inf., comparatively recent arrivals from the United States. Captain Mitchell was a Missourian, who was appointed from civil life 2d lieutenant, 15th Inf., in 1876, and attained his captaincy in 1896. Served with credit and efficiency as major, 1st Territorial Inf., during the Spanish-American war and ranked high as a duty officer. He was a graduate of the infantry and cavalry school class of 1883. He leaves widow and a daughter who have been residing at Governors Island since he left for the Philippines. Lieutenant Cooper was a bright young Louisianian who was appointed from civil life 2d lieutenant, 15th Inf., Sept. 1, 1899, and gave promise of a meritorious career. He leaves a widow who is now at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 23, SEPT. 10, DEPT. COLORADDO.

Co. G, 25th Inf. (Fort Logan, Colo.) will stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Colorado on Sept. 23, and will proceed on that date by rail to San Francisco, Cal., for transfer to the Philippine Islands.

CIRCULAR 4, SEPT. 8, DEPT. OF COLORADO. Hereafter endorsements of immediate commanders on applications for furlough will state the number of men of the organization absent at the time on furlough.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merriam:

CHAS. A. VARNUM, A. A. A. G.

G. O. 129, SEPT. 7, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO. Publishes instructions in connection with the employment of U. S. forces in enforcing the faithful execution of the laws and in protecting the property and mails of the United States.

G. O. 130, SEPT. 10, DEPT. PORTO RICO. Gives instructions relative to the number of pack animals to be kept at each post "in readiness for service at the shortest notice," and directs that in order that this readiness may be assured, commanding officers see that marches for practical instruction of the troops are frequently executed.

CIRCULAR 22, SEPT. 4, DEPT. PORTO RICO. Hereafter when charges are preferred against enlisted men for military offences, the maximum punishment for which exceeds that which inferior courts can adjudicate, such charges will be forwarded by post commanders to these headquarters, with recommendations as to the court before which the offenders should be tried.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, A. G.

CIRCULAR 5, AUG. 18, DEPT. WESTERN CUBA. Publishes par. 2, Circular No. 1, series 1900, Headquarters Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

CIRCULAR 26, SEPT. 17, DEPT. EAST. Publishes a letter from the office of the chief of ordnance dated Sept. 15, 1900, referring to the subject of the distribution of the new model cut-offs for the models 1892 and 1896 U. S. magazine rifles, cal. .30 operating like the cut-off of model 1898—with thumb-piece up when the magazine is on and down when magazine is off. The commanding officer, Springfield Armory, has been directed to stop further issues under the order of April last. It is considered advisable to complete the distribution of these cut-offs only upon requisitions and it is requested that the commanding officers of companies, troops and batteries be directed to make requisitions on this department in every case where where their commands are not supplied with new model cut-offs. The requisitions in such cases must specify the number of cut-offs required for each model of rifle.

CIRCULAR 1, AUG. 10, DEPT. WESTERN CUBA. Announces that the department commander does not propose to interfere with the civil authorities within the geographical limits of his command, except to maintain public order and protect the lives and property of all persons residing therein. The duties of the municipal police and the rural guards are also given.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. G. F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding Department of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 1st Lieut. G. P. Wade, 2d Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and return to St. Paul on public business. (Sept. 11, D. B.)

## JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 12, 1900, is granted Lieut.-Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A. (Sept. 11, H. D. D.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. James L. Douglass, now at Fort Bliss, Tex., is transferred to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Rowland Osborne, who will be sent to Fort Bliss, Tex. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Beac. R. Douglass, Fort Grant, Ariz. Territory, is transferred to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Stecker is transferred to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Streeman, who will report at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Walter B. Barker, A. Q. M., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. S. V. Ham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is detailed, under the direction of the chief quartermaster, in charge of land and ocean transportation, relieving Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report to the adjutant general of the department for orders. (Aug. 27, D. E. Cuba.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. Charles Cone will upon expiration of his furlough report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila to

relieve Comy. Sergt. Patrick Lynch, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward E. Dravo, C. S., U. S. A., having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed via Washington, D. C., to Governor's Island, N. Y., for duty as chief commissary, Department of the East, to relieve Major David L. Brainard, C. S. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. Arthur G. Wood will, upon expiration of his furlough report for duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Carl Kohlhepp, who will be sent to Fort Yates, N. D. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

Commissioner Sergeant Franklin Rose, Fort San Jacinto, Texas, is transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Par. 6, S. O. 213, Sept. 11, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to Hos. Steward John F. Newport, is amended to read, "35th Inf. Instead of '35th' Inf. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1900, is granted A. A. Surg. W. B. Orear, U. S. A. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

A. Hos. Steward Frank J. Harvey is appointed hospital steward, to date from Aug. 3, 1900. (Sept. 13, W. D.)

A. Hos. Steward Samuel A. Weir, Camp at Three Rivers, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty in that department. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Sept. 18, is granted A. A. Surg. J. W. Richards, U. S. A. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Charles E. Brühl will proceed to No. 21 Fifth street, Vedado, Havana, for temporary duty, relieving A. A. Surg. George R. Plummer, who will report to the chief sanitary officer, city of Havana, for sanitary duty. (Sept. 8, D. Cuba.)

A. Hos. Steward John T. Hoggard will report to the C. O. U. S. cable ship Burnside, now in New York. (Sept. 15, D. E.)

A. Hos. Steward Patrick J. Maloney, now at Fort Columbus, is assigned to duty on the transport Burnside. (Sept. 18, D. E.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Felipe Vefanes is extended to include Sept. 30, 1900. (Aug. 27, D. E. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. William L. Little, U. S. A., will accompany Cos. C and D, 25th Inf., from Fort Houston to Manila. (Sept. 6, D. T.)

A. Surg. Elmer E. Mansfield to Fort Bliss, Tex., to accompany Co. A, 25th Inf., to the Division of the Philippines. (Sept. 6, D. T.)

Hos. Steward Gus J. Westerdahl (reappointed Sept. 14, 1900), will be sent to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 7 days is granted A. A. Surg. C. M. Baraey. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 14.)

The leave for 5 days granted A. A. Surg. A. J. Boyer is extended 2 days. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 15.)

Hospital Steward G. J. Westerdahl will proceed to San Francisco en route to Manila. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 19.)

Acting Hospital Steward Patrick J. Maloney will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York, for assignment to duty aboard the Army transport Burnside. (Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, and Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet in New York City Oct. 1, 1900, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the Army with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Par. 15, S. O. 213, Sept. 11, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to A. A. Surg. George Newlove, U. S. A., is revoked, and he will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, asst. surg., U. S. A. (Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major G. T. Halloway, ad. paymaster, will proceed to Fort Hamilton and pay Siege Battery K, 5th Art., to include muster of Aug. 31. (Sept. 18, D. E.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages. (Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Isaac Arnold, Jr., O. D., will make not to exceed five visits per month in September, October and November, 1900, from Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., to the works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Homestead, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of protective shields. (Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Sergt. Frank P. Turner, Signal Corps, awaiting transportation to Cuba, will report to the Dept. signal officer for temporary duty. (Sept. 19, D. E.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY-COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., acting inspector general, Dept. of Texas, will make the annual inspection of the posts of Forts Brown, Ringgold and McIntosh in the order named. (Sept. 6, D. Texas.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY-COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., will proceed from Mayaguez to San Juan, P. R., for examination on Oct. 1, 1900, as to his fitness for transfer to the Ordnance Department. U. S. A. (Sept. 3, D. P. R.)

Corp. Aug. Tetzner, K, 5th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for 3 days is granted Col. W. A. Rafferty, 5th Cav. (Fort Myer, Sept. 17.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, 1900, is granted Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav. (Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY-COL. S. S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav., is designated as quartermaster at Fort Wright, Wash. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.) One-half of Troop E, 6th Cav., with their mounts, under command of 1st Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav., will proceed on Sept. 13 to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty at that post, relieving Cos. B and M, 21st Inf. (Sept. 6, D. Cal.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY-COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Major William Stanton, 8th Cav., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Forts Reno and Sill, O. T., on business in connection with the inspection of certain cavalry horses, and return to Fort Riley, Kan. (Sept. 5, D. M.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY-COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Percy E. Tripp, adjt., 10th Cav., is further extended one month. (Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Major Prestly Hoenday, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to regiment. (Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 14.)

Troop G, 10th Cav., from Fort Ringgold to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Troop will march to Laredo over river road thence by rail. 2d Lieut. F. W. Fonda, 10th Cav., will remain at Fort Ringgold until further orders.

##### 11TH CAVALRY-COL. JAS. LOCKETT.

The leave granted Capt. Frank E. Green, 11th Cav., is extended to Sept. 15, 1900, on account of sickness. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

Capt. Frank E. Green, 11th Cav., upon the expiration of his sick leave, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for such duty as he may assign him on the first transport sailing from New York for the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

Capt. Frank E. Green, 11th Cav., U. S. V., will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands on the cable ship Burnside, to sail from New York Sept. 26. (Sept. 15, D. E.)

##### 1ST ARTILLERY-COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Sergt. William F. Smith, Light Battery K, 1st Art., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., in charge of rations and tentage for flood sufferers. (Sept. 10, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. T. Martin, 1st Art., is detailed adjt. and rec. officer. (Jackson Barracks, Aug. 16.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY-COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the division, is granted to Capt. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., to take effect after Sept. 15, 1900. (Sept. 8, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, 2d Art., is relieved from further duty at Fort Williams, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty with his battery. (Sept. 19, D. E.)

Sergt. Eugene Schminsky, Light Bat. F, 2d Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, and report for duty with his battery. (Sept. 20, D. E.)

Sergt. H. A. Perrin, C, 2d Art., is detached Overseer in charge of stable. (Fort Screven, Sept. 16.)

##### 4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Major E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., and will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty, relieving major Henry W. Hubbell, 4th Art., who will proceed to Fort Du Pont and take station. (Sept. 18, D. E.)

The following promotion was, on Sept. 16, made in Battery D, 4th Art.: Corporal Lewis Brown to be sergeant, vice Murphy promoted.

The following promotion and appointment was, on Sept. 14, made in the 4th Art., Battery L: Corporal Anton Rishinske to be sergeant, vice Thompson discharged. Private Edward Allen to be corporal, vice Rishinske promoted.

Leave for 2 days is granted Capt. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (Fort Hancock, Sept. 15.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Major H. W. Hubbell, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 14.)

The following promotions and appointments were, on Sept. 17, made in Light Battery B, 4th Art.: Corporal James W. Dell to be sergeant, vice Smith discharged; Private Sidney E. Parker to be corporal, vice Dempsey discharged; Private John F. C. Trengle to be corporal, vice Peterson promoted; Private Edward M. Hamilton to be corporal, vice McCarey promoted; Private Frank Miller to be corporal, vice Dell promoted.

##### 5TH ARTILLERY-COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Corporal John Cavanagh, Light Battery D, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corporal J. M. Norman, C, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., is detailed summary court. (Fort Hancock, Sept. 17.)

Leave for 5 days is granted 2d Lieut. J. R. Proctor, Jr., 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, Sept. 18.)

Drum Major Charles Hoffman, 5th Art., has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of regiment.

Sergt. Guy L. Grass, M, 5th Art., has been appointed Drum Major.

##### 7TH ARTILLERY-COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. G. Adams, adjt., 7th Art., is appointed adjt. and rec. officer. (Fort Adams, Sept. 16.)

2d Lieut. C. C. Carson, 7th Art., will take charge of post school. (Fort Warren, Sept. 15.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, 7th Art. (Fort Williams, Sept. 15.)

Corporal W. G. Speirs, O, 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corporal Chas. A. Wild, K, 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

##### 1ST INFANTRY-COL. A. A. HARBACH.

2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st Inf., to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty with his company. (Sept. 14, D. M.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY-COL. R. H. HALL.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Louis E. Hill, 4th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 20, 1900. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY-COL. L. WHEATON.

1st Lieut. Curtis W. Ottwell, 7th Inf., is attached to Co. C, and 2d Lieut. Nels Anderson, same regiment, is attached to Co. G. (Sept. 8, D. Columbia.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY-COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Capt. Frederick H. Sargent, 8th Inf., Fort Yates, N. D., is detailed to inspect beef cattle and annuity to be delivered at the Standing Rock Indian Agency, N. D. (Sept. 11, D. D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY-COL. E. P. EWERS.

The headquarters and band of the 10th Inf., with Cos. E, F, G and H, which were a few weeks since stationed at Matanzas, are now at Rowell Barracks, Pass Caballos, Cuba. The officers and men like the new station very much, and the health of the command is very good.

##### 11TH INFANTRY-COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf., will proceed on or about Oct. 1, 1900, to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement from active service. (Sept. 19, H. Q. A.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY-COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, 12th Inf., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 11th Inf., acting aide de camp, and 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., to report extent of damage done to military and public property at that place during the storm on the 8th instant, and for the organization of such relief measures as may be necessary. (Sept. 19, D. T.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY-COL. E. MOALE.

Corporal Benner, Co. H, 15th Inf., is, upon his own request, reduced to the grade of private. (H. Q. Battalion, Sept. 12.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., is detailed adjt. and summary court. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 12.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY-COL. J. H. SMITH.

2d Lieut. Edward R. V. McCabe, 17th Inf., will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus for temporary duty pending subsequent assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from New York Harbor to the Philippines. (Sept. 17, D. E.)

Capt. William C. Wren, 17th Inf., to proceed upon the expiration of his sick leave to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

2d Lieut. E. R. V. McCabe, 17th Inf., is attached to Co. A, 11th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 17.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY-COL. S. SNYDER.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., acting inspector general of the department, to Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Washakie, Wyo., making the regular annual inspection of those posts. (Sept. 11, D. Colo.)

##### 22D INFANTRY-COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, 22d Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for such light duty as he may be able to perform. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY-COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1900, is granted Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf. (Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

Co. D, 24th U. S. Inf., will stand relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota on Sept. 20, 1900, and will proceed on that date from Fort Harrison, Montana, to San Francisco, Cal., to await embarkation for foreign service. (Sept. 10, D. D.)

##### 45TH INFANTRY-COL. J. H. DORST.

2d Lieut. Charles McG. Sweitzer, 45th Inf., is honorably

discharged from the service of the U. S. on account of physical disability, to take effect this date. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY-COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

Cos. B and M, 24th Inf., are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed on Sept. 15 to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Division of the Philippines. (Sept. 8, D. Columbia.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY-COL. A. S. BURT.

Co. A, 25th Inf., Fort Bliss, Tex., and Cos. C and D, 25th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed, on Sept. 20, 1900, by rail to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila for duty in the Division of the Philippines. (Sept. 6, D. T.)

##### 43D INFANTRY-COL. A. MURRAY.

A despatch from Rome, Ga., says: Corporal John E. Whitehead, who enlisted in Rome with the 43d Inf. for the Philippines, was officially reported to have died in the hospital July 13 last, but the relatives of Whitehead received letters from him dated July 20 and 25. Congressman Maddox at once wrote to the War Department, and in reply was informed they were not in possession of any further information than that conveyed by Gen. MacArthur's report. The War Department will investigate the matter.

##### PORTO RICO REGIMENT-LIEUT.-COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Orval P. Townsend, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended for such time as may be necessary for Lieut. Townsend to reach his station by the transport sailing from New York for Porto Rico about Sept. 27, 1900. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted, are announced: Lieut.-Col. William Auman (promoted from major, 13th Inf.), to the 21st Inf., to date from Sept. 7, 1900, vice Clapp, retired.

Major John G. Ballance (promoted from captain, 22d Inf.), to the 13th Inf., to date from Sept. 7, 1900, vice Auman, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Capt. Robert L. Hamilton (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 5th Inf.), to the 23d Inf., Co. I, to date from Sept. 7, 1900, vice Ballance, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 5th Inf. until the arrival of that regiment in the Philippine Islands, when he will proceed to join the 22d Inf.

1st Lieut. Halsey E. Yates (promoted from 2d Artillery, 24th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from Sept. 7, 1900, vice Davis, promoted. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. James Stewart, U. S. A., at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Sept. 14, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. (Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Paymaster, to relieve Major Chas. Newbold; Paymaster Major Newbold to Manila.

A. A. Surg. Geo. E. Chamberlain, to San Francisco, for duty with troops for the Philippines.

A. A. Surg. John L. Nicholson, to San Francisco for duty with troops for the Philippines.

## ARMY CHANGES.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers, U. S. A., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, 1900.

## REGULAR ARMY.

## Appointments.

Signal Corps.—1st Lieut. Edgar Russel, 6th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 30, 1900.

Infantry Arm.—To be 2d lieutenants: Corp. William McE. Walton, Batt. H, 6th Art., July 25, 1900—to the 13th Inf.; Sergt. Roscoe H. Hearn, Troop M, 4th Cav., July 5, 1900—to the 16th Inf.; Comy. Sergt. Charles Abel, U. S. A., July 25, 1900—to the 18th Inf.; Corp. Jarius A. Moore, Co. G, 21st Inf., July 25, 1900—to the 25th Inf.; Sergt. Henry C. Merriam, Batt. H, 6th Art., Aug. 20, 1900—to the 18th Inf.; Corp. John Sherman Chambers, Co. M, 2d Inf., Aug. 22, 1900—to the 12th Inf.; Batt. Sergt. Major James Regan, Jr., 9th Inf., Aug. 24, 1900—to the 14th Inf.; Corp. Gilbert M. Allen, Co. B, 6th Inf., Aug. 29, 1900—to the 19th Inf.; Corp. John Randolph, Co. G, 6th Inf., Aug. 31, 1900—to the 20th Inf.; Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Cleveland Hillson, U. S. A., Aug. 31, 1900—to the 21st Inf.; Pvt. Raymond W. Briggs, unassigned, 4th Inf., Aug. 31, 1900—to the 25th Inf.; John Royden Kelly, of South Dakota, Sept. 1, 1900—to the 8th Inf.; E. R. Warner McCabe, of Virginia, Sept. 1, 1900—to the 17th Inf.

## Promotions and Assignments.

Artillery Arm.—Major James M. Lancaster, 4th Art., to be Lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 10, 1900—to the 4th Art.; Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art., to be major, Aug. 10, 1900—to the 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th Art., to be captain, Aug. 10, 1900—to the 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John D. Harrette, 7th Art., to be captain, Aug. 15, 1900—to the 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Willard D. Newbill, 7th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 8, 1900—to the 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, 2d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 31, 1900—to the 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1900—to the 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, 6th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 18, 1900—to the 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, 6th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1900—to the 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Philip R. Ward, 7th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1900—to the 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Manus McCloskey, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1900—to the 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. John E. Stephen, 7th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1900—to the 6th Art.

Infantry Arm.—Major William Auman, 13th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 7, 1900—to the 21st Inf.; Capt. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., to be major, Aug. 11, 1900—to the 6th Inf.; Capt. John G. Ballance, 23d Inf., to be major, Sept. 7, 1900—to the 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Frazer, 9th Inf., to be captain, Aug. 11, 1900—to the 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 5th Inf., to be captain, Sept. 7, 1900—to the 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1900—to the 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Peck, 10th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1900—to the 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1900—to the 17th Inf.

## Transfers.

Artillery Arm.—1st Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, from the 1st Art. to the 3d Art., Aug. 18, 1900; 1st Lieut. Delamere Sherrett, from the 3d Art. to the 1st Art.

Infantry Arm.—Major James Miller, from the 20th Inf. to the 22d Inf., Sept. 10, 1900; Major Alfred Reynolds, from the 22d Inf. to the 20th Inf., Sept. 10, 1900; Capt. J. Rosier Clagett, from the 2d Inf. to the 11th Inf., Aug. 14, 1900; Capt. Charles W. Penrose, from the 11th Inf. to the 23d Inf., Aug. 14, 1900; Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, from the 14th Inf. to the 25th Inf., Aug. 18, 1900; Capt. Joseph Fraizer, from the 25th Inf. to the 14th Inf., Aug. 18, 1900; 1st Lieut. George S. Simonds, from the 11th Inf. to the 9th Inf., Aug. 18, 1900; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, from the 9th Inf. to the 11th Inf., Aug. 18, 1900; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Ellcott, from the 2d Inf. to the Artillery Arm (6th Art.), Aug. 25, 1900.

## Retirements.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Sept. 10, 1900, by operation of law; Lieut.-Col. William H. Clapp, 21st Inf., Sept. 7, 1900, by operation of law.

## Casualties.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment.—By 1st Lieut. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, his commission as 1st Lieutenant of artillery (6th Art.), Sept. 4, 1900.

Killed in Action.—Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., Aug. 15, 1900, at Pekin, China; 2d Lieut. Henry N. Way, 4th Inf., Aug. 28, 1900, near Villavieja, Luzon, P. I.

Died.—Col. Innis N. Palmer, retired, Sept. 10, 1900, at Chevy Chase, Md.; Capt. Charles F. Roe, retired, July 11, 1900, at Horsehead, N. Y.

Resigned.—2d Lieut. William M. Copp, 6th Art., Sept. 1, 1900.

## VOLUNTEERS.

## Appointments.

Subsistence Department.—1st Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 9th Inf., to be assistant commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, Aug. 21, 1900.

Signal Corps.—2d Lieut. William W. Colt, signal officer, to be signal officer, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1900; 1st Class Sergt. Earle W. Binkley, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to be signal officer, with the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1900; 1st Class Sergt. Harry W. Capron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to be signal officer, with the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

26th Regiment of Infantry.—Batt. Sergt. Major Earl C. Pierce, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1900.

BERT—T—R September 20—Nonpareil—A & N

27th Inf.—1st Sergt. James G. Taylor, Co. E, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1900; Batt. Sergt. Major Charles Schneider, Jr., to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900.

28th Inf.—Batt. Sergt. Major James M. Grey, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1900.

29th Inf.—Sergt. Major Hugh S. Brown, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1900.

31st Inf.—Sergt. James Totten, Co. A, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

32d Inf.—Batt. Sergt. Major Edward C. Wells, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1900; Corp. Junius I. Boyle, Co. L, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1900.

35th Inf.—Hosp. Steward John F. Newport, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1900.

36th Inf.—Sergt. Major Victor J. Bergstrom, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1900.

37th Inf.—1st Sergt. Harry E. Potter, Co. A, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1900.

39th Inf.—Sergt. Fred Cooke, Co. K, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1900.

40th Inf.—A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1900; Sergt. Frank R. Weeks, Co. F, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

42d Inf.—A. A. Surg. George S. Wallace, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1900.

45th Inf.—1st Sergt. George A. F. Trumbo, Co. D, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1900.

46th Inf.—Sergt. Major Gustavus J. Hasson, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1900.

11th Cav.—1st Sergt. Frank M. Gaskill, Troop A, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

Squadron Philippine Cavalry.—Sergt. Major James C. Williams, 34th Regiment of Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1900.

## Promotions.

27th Inf.—2d Lieut. Daniel Hyman, to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1900; 2d Lieut. Thomas MacAllister Knox, to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900; 2d Lieut. Matthew T. E. Ward, to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900.

28th Inf.—1st Lieut. John P. Teagarden, to be captain,

Aug. 28, 1900; 2d Lieut. William H. Lyons, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1900.

29th Inf.—1st Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., to be captain, Sept. 3, 1900; 2d Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1900.

32d Inf.—1st Lieut. George S. Ralston, to be captain, Sept. 1, 1900; 2d Lieut. Archie Miller, to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1900.

34th Inf.—2d Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1900.

35th Inf.—2d Lieut. Samuel M. English, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1900.

39th Inf.—1st Lieut. Frank Maloney, to be captain, Aug. 14, 1900; 2d Lieut. Edward H. White, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1900.

46th Inf.—2d Lieut. Moses R. Ross, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1900.

47th Inf.—1st Lieut. Thomas R. J. Campbell, to be captain, Aug. 26, 1900; 2d Lieut. Walter T. Slack, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1900.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED, ON TENDER OF RESIGNATION.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster, Sept. 7, 1900; Capt. Seth M. Milliken, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 25, 1900; 1st Lieut. William H. Talbot, Signal Officer, Aug. 31, 1900; Capt. James R. Rash, 29th Inf., Sept. 3, 1900; Capt. George T. Summerlin, 32d Inf., Sept. 1, 1900; 1st Lieut. Grenville D. Montgomery, 34th Inf., Sept. 10, 1900; 1st Lieut. Bissell Thomas, 35th Inf., Aug. 29, 1900; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Peck, 37th Inf., Sept. 15, 1900; 2d Lieut. W. Frank Mohr, 38th Inf., Sept. 15, 1900; 1st Lieut. Lewie A. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, 42d Inf., Aug. 20, 1900; 1st Lieut. Edward O. Power, 43d Inf., Sept. 15, 1900; 2nd Lieut. Grier P. Mobley, 45th Inf., Sept. 15, 1900.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

1st Lieut. John J. Kennedy, 27th Inf., Sept. 15, 1900.

1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 27th Inf., Sept. 15, 1900.

1st Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, 27th Inf., Sept. 15, 1900.

2d Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, 32d Inf., Aug. 20, 1900.

1st Lieut. Harry A. Ely, 46th Inf., Aug. 31, 1900.

2d Lieut. Charles McG. Switzer, 48th Inf., Sept. 14, 1900.

## KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. William Brown, 45th Inf., Aug. 17, 1900, at Salvacion, Luzon, P. I.

## DIED.

2d Lieut. Roy L. Fernald, 28th Inf., drowned in Jaluar River, near Pototan, Panay, P. I., Sept. 1, 1900.

Capt. Frank F. Crenshaw, 25th Inf., Aug. 28, 1900, at Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lieut. Easton Burchard, Assistant Surgeon, 40th Inf., Sept. 2, 1900, on transport Grant at Nagasaki, Japan.

Capt. George H. Bentley, 47th Inf., August 26, 1900, of wounds received in action, near Camiling, Luzon, P. I.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB\*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10 for Manila, P. I.

ALMOND BRANCH\*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3 for Manila, P. I.

ARGYLL\*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Sept. 1 for Manila, P. I.

ALGOA\*—At San Francisco, Cal.

ATHENIAN\*—Sailed from Kobe Sept. 17 for Manila, P. I.

ATZEC\*—Arrived at Kobe, Japan, Sept. 7.

BURNSIDE\*—At New York, N. Y.

BELGIAN KING\*—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 23 for Manila, P. I.

BUCKINGHAM\*—Will sail from Seattle, Wash.

BUFORD\*—Undergoing repairs at Newport News.

CALIFORNIAN\*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 4.

CONEMAUGH\*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 1 for San Francisco.

CROOK—Arrived at New York Sept. 18.

EGBERT—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 1 for Taku, China.

FEDERICA\*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 3 for Manila, P. I.

FLINTSHIRE\*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 1 for San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE\*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT—Sailed from Manila, Aug. 26 for San Francisco.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 14.

INDIANA\*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 12 for Taku.

INGALLS\*—At San Juan, P. R., Sept. 1.

KINTUCK\*—Sailed from Kobe Sept. 17 for Taku, China.

KILPATRICK\*—Undergoing repairs at New York, N. Y.

KVAREN\*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., to Alaskan points.

LA VATORN—At Seattle.

LEELANAW\*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 4 for San Francisco, Cal.

LENNOX\*—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Sept. 12.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 1 for Manila.

MCCLELLAN\*—Arrived at New York Sept. 5.

McPHERSON—Sailed from New York Sept. 19 for Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—Arrived at Manila Sept. 4.

OOPACK\*—At Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.

PAKILIN\*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 9.

PENNSYLVANIA\*—At Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT\*—Arrived at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 8.

PORT STEPHENS\*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 19 for San Francisco.

RAWLINS—Arrived at San Juan, P. R., Sept. 18.

RELIEF—At Taku, China.

ROSECRANS—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 3 for Manila.

SEDGWICK—Sailed from Havana Sept. 19 for Cienfuegos.

STRATHGYLE\*—Arrived at Kobe, Japan, Sept. 17.

SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle, Aug. 23.

SIAM\*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16 for Manila, P. I.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Sept. 17.

SUMNER—Arrived at Nagasaki Sept. 19.

TERRY\*—At Portland, Oregon.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 15 for Manila.

UNIVERSE\*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 7 to Taku, China.

WARREN—Arrived at Manila Sept. 16.

WESTMINSTER\*—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 7 to Manila.

WRIGHT—At New York, N. Y.

WYEFIELD\*—Sailed from Nagasaki Sept. 2 for San Francisco.

WILHELMINA\*—Will sail from Seattle, Wash.

\*Chartered vessels.

## RECESS APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

## VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Batt. Sergt. Major Earl C. Pierce, 20th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1900, vice Fernald, drowned.

Second Lieut. Daniel Hyman, 27th Inf., to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1900, vice O'Flaherty, honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, 34th Inf., to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1900, vice Montgomery, resigned.

Second Lieut. Thomas MacAllister Knox, 27th Inf., to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900, vice Kennedy, honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. Matthew T. E. Ward, 27th Inf., to be first Lieutenant Sept. 15, 1900, vice Rodney, honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. William H. Burt, 43d Inf., to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900, vice Fernald, drowned.

lieutenant Sept. 15, 1900, vice Power, honorably discharged.

## REGULAR ARMY.

First Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, 5th Inf., to be captain, Sept. 15, 1900, vice McQuiston, 4th Inf., deceased.

2d Lieut. Clement S. Trott, 7th Inf., to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900, vice Upton, 5th Inf., promoted.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

In his report on the deaths at Havana for August, Major and Surgeon Gorgas, Chief Sanitary officer, points out that while there were 49 deaths from yellow fever during the month, the total is not large compared with the August rate during the last ten years. Only two years out of ten, fall below this year. The general death rate shows the sanitary condition of the city to be far better than any August in the past ten years. The total of 559 deaths is 81 deaths less than occurred in August, 1899 and 30 less than the minimum for August of 1898. The small death rate from yellow fever for this month in '98 and '99 is probably in great part due to the fact that during '98 immigration had entirely stopped on account of the blockade and during '99 did not start until after August.

Of the 559 deaths, 49 were from yellow fever. The death rate was 7.60 per thousand. Of the 89 new yellow fever cases in August, 67 were Spaniards and 14 Americans.

The Havana "Post," discussing the August mortality said that the low percentage spoke "volumes for the skill and care bestowed upon patients at Las Animas, and Major Gorgas may well be proud of it."

The victory of the anti-annexation party in the election of delegates to the Cuban constitutional convention has aroused the blacks in some parts of the island. At Santiago 10,000 colored men, who had worked themselves up almost to a frenzy, wearing badges containing a skull and crossbones, signifying "Death to the Republican Party," paraded through the principal streets. The white people are cautious and are avoiding conflicts. The plant of El Diario, organ of the Federal Party, was destroyed by a mob at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Sept. 18, as a result of an attack on the mayor.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## PAUL JONES.

FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

It is obvious to those who have given close attention to the subject, as did the late Admiral Meade, that John Paul Jones has not yet been established in his true position in the American Pantheon. That he was a brilliant and bold, if not a reckless sailor, is well understood. That he was a skilled diplomat, an accomplished gentleman, who could shine in any society, and a thorough man of business, who was almost uniformly successful in his ventures, is less well known. Even the extent of his devotion to the cause of liberty and the rights of man and the measure of his self-imposed sacrifices for the benefit of his struggling country is only partially known. Rightly understood, as his most recent biographer tells us, his fame in the broad sense of enduring interest, ranks with that of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams and Robert Morris; and, in his own particular province, he stands absolutely alone.

Augustus C. Buell is the author of a biography just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, in two illustrated volumes, entitled, "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy; A History." It is evidently the fruit of a most careful and loving study of the subject, in the light of an exhaustive research, such as no other one of his biographers has undertaken, certainly not with equal success. That distorted views of the character of Commodore Jones and imperfect conception of his career have prevailed, is ascribed by Mr. Buell to the fact that so much of his life was spent abroad that his papers and the records of his career are widely scattered and they have been edited with such a lack of capacity that he has suffered nearly as much as if they had been entirely destroyed.

Even within recent years we have found an impudent Englishman, in a volume of essays, reviving the old British slander of Revolutionary days which ascribed to Paul Jones the character and title of a pirate. How very far this is from the truth, Mr. Buell's interesting volumes show. They present the character of our great sailor in its true light, and give us a just conception of his distinguished abilities and his wonderful career, not by the mere assertions of partial biography, but by the unfolding of evidence carrying conviction in every line.

Mr. Buell presents more clearly than any writer we know of the evolution of our naval hero's character, and convincingly answers some of the slanders about him still current. There was no mystery about his change of name. Born John Paul July 11, 1747, he became Jones through his inheritance of an estate in Virginia, bequeathed by a distant relative, William Jones, to his brother and to him in succession on condition that the name Jones should be thus perpetuated.

Spending his childhood on the north shore of Solway Firth, Scotland, John Paul became so familiar with the sea that at the age of twelve his future career was determined by the admiration awakened in the heart of a sea captain, named Younger, by the skill with which he handled a boat in a storm. The captain immediately offered the bright youngster the position of master apprentice in the fine new vessel he owned, just fitting out for a round voyage to Virginia, the West Indies and then home.

For four years John Paul continued in the service of Mr. Younger. He advanced so rapidly in seafaring skill and general attainments that in 1764 he made a round voyage as second mate, and the next year was first mate. In 1766 Mr. Younger retired from the shipping business, released John Paul from his indentures and gave him for a nominal consideration a sixth interest in a new vessel. In this Jones went as mate on a voyage to the West Indies and then on two voyages to the coast of Africa after slaves. Though the slave trade was considered legitimate enough in those days, the young Scotchman was so disgusted with it that he sold his interest in the ship to his partner, receiving therefore a thousand guineas, no inconsiderable sum for that time and place. When at the height of his fame, Jones was invited to take up his residence in Virginia and restore to its pristine prosperity the plantation Lord Dunmore had ruthlessly destroyed, he declined to be again a holder of property in human flesh and blood. "I occupied that attitude once," he said "but it was at a time when my sensibilities on that score had not been sharpened as they have since been."

After selling out of the slave trade, Jones started to visit his brother in Virginia. On the voyage the officers and crew were prostrated by yellow fever and he took command, bringing the vessel into port with the help of five sailors and receiving with them ten percent of the cargo for summary salvage. An unfortunate blow upon the head of a mutinous sailor with a belaying pin resulted in his trial for murder and his acquittal on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Various voyages followed this unfortunate one, fifteen years in all being spent at sea from the age of 12 to 27, ten years as mate of a West Indiaman or captain of an East Indiaman.

During all these years Captain Paul had been an indefatigable student not only of the problems of his own profession, but of the French language, which he had mastered, and of Spanish, in which he had become fairly proficient. He had also made himself conversant with the naval history and tactical theories of his time, so that by 1773, when he reached his twenty-seventh year, there was probably no regular naval officer of his age in the British service better educated or more accomplished in professional acquirements than he. Like our present Admiral Dewey he constantly cultivated the best society when in port, and without being ascetic in his tastes and far from unsocial, he had no liking for revelry, and nothing bored him so much as those jolly coffee-house dinners or tavern drinking-bouts that formed the staple amusement or recreation ashore of the typical merchant captains of his time. Even at that early age he was a man of mark wherever he went because of his martial figure and classically handsome face, courtly bearing and his combination of active and well stored mind with an almost miraculous memory and supreme command of language. "His choice of society and studies was simply the dictate of a proud nature, a clean mind and a lofty ambition in the broadest sense." This refinement of taste was shown through life especially in his relation with women. "He could not help worshipping a handsome or a gifted, a royal or imperial woman," as he did Aimee de Telison, the natural daughter of Louis XV., the Duchess de Chartres and the Empress Catherine of Russia.

It was the traits of character here described, and the experience thus briefly alluded to, that laid the foundation of Commodore Jones's success as a sea captain. He not only understood the sea, ships and sailor men, but he appears to have had an instinctive appreciation of the training and discipline required to develop the highest type of sea captain, and the naval organization needed to make him most effective as an integral part of a great naval establishment.

In connection with a letter he publishes, Mr. Buell truthfully says: "as a whole, this letter of Paul Jones to the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress in 1775 embodies the logic and philosophy of naval organization and the elements of sea-power to-day quite as fundamentally as it did then, or as they ever can be embodied under any conditions conceivable in the future."

The spirit of subordination which led Paul Jones to accept when he entered the Navy a position inferior to the one his experience and ability should have commanded was soon rewarded by events which gave him an independent command and freed him forever from the incubus of imbecile superiors. "From that moment to the end of his eventful career Paul Jones was always the ranking officer on his station, and never afterward served under the orders of any senior." This good fortune made success possible to him.

The plan of Commodore Jones for the invasion of British waters secured the favor of his superiors partly through the enthusiastic approval of Lafayette. He declared everywhere and all the time that Paul Jones was the only captain in the American Navy qualified to undertake the mission; that by his knowledge of the French language he fulfilled the first and greatest prerequisite; because, Lafayette said, it would be perfectly idle to send a captain over there who would need an interpreter. "For the rest," he said in a letter to Washington, "Captain Jones possesses far beyond any other officer in your service that peculiar aplomb, grace of manner, charm of person, and dash of character always required to captivate the French fancy."

We have not space to follow this new and most complete and accurate recital of the facts in our hero's career which are already well known in outline. Some of the less known are worthy of special mention. Among these are the almost romantic friendship conceived by the Duchess of Chartres, the wife of Philippe Egalite and the mother of Louis Philippe, for her "Chevalier, sans titre, de la mer" as she called Jones. Among the numerous distinctions conferred upon him by the Royal couple, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, in total disregard of the etiquette of the French Court, had commanded him to accept, during his stay, an apartment in their palace; a distinction to which no person not of royal blood was then admitted. It was on this occasion, during a dinner in the palace, that Commodore Jones, at a suitable point in the proceedings, asked the Duchess if she deigned to remember having given to him her grandfather's watch two years before, and his promise, if fortune should favor him, to "lay an English frigate at her feet" in token of it.

She bowed assent.

Then Jones sent an attendant to bring from his apartment in the palace a leather case. When the attendant returned, Jones took from the case a sword and after some words of introduction, said: "I have the honor to surrender to the loveliest of women the sword surrendered to me by one of the bravest of men—the sword of Captain the Honorable Richard Pearson, of his Britannic Majesty's late ship the Serapis!"

Noticing a bust of Paul Jones at the house of the Morris family where he was a guest after his exile to the United States, "The Citizen King," Louis Philippe, said: "One of my proudest memories is that, when a little boy, I enjoyed the society of that wonderful man, to promote whose success was my mother's most ardent ambition. And next I cherish in memory that my mother, more than any one else in France, helped him at the most critical moment of his fortunes to obtain the instruments of victory. Next to my poor, unfortunate

father, my mother's affection was bestowed upon Paul Jones. She not only petted and promoted him socially, but her fortune itself, then enormous, was at his disposal. During the three years, 1778-1781, while Paul Jones made France his base of operations; while your Congress was too poor to even give him pay and allowances of his rank; my mother with her own hand gave him personally over ten thousand louis d'ors (the louis d'or was about \$4.70), besides contributing large sums through M. de Chaumont toward the outfit and supply of his ships and crews. If he hesitated to accept her benefices she would say, 'Commodore, I command you! this is not charity; it is not even gratuity. It is my offering to the great cause of which you are by far the ablest and bravest champion on the sea.'

"As for Paul Jones, he adored my mother. His feeling for her was the intense and beautiful chivalry of his nature, transfigured by gratitude into a religion. To him she was no longer human, but divine. Fierce and fearless as he might be elsewhere, in my mother's presence Paul Jones was always gentle as a lamb and obedient as a pet spaniel. In all my chequered life I have never known so beautiful a relation between woman and man as that of my mother and Paul Jones. In her he saw only the goddess of his chivalric mythology. In him she saw, as she often said, only 'The Wrathful Achilles of the Ocean' ("L'Achille foudre de l'Océan"). I am sure no one else ever appreciated or comprehended him as she did; no one else ever worshipped her as he did. It was a rare and a beautiful relation between such a woman and such a man."

This royal affection for Paul Jones was a most important factor in the friendly relations between France and the United States upon which so much depended. The money he received from the Duchess of Chartres was freely devoted to the cause of independence and his influence in royal circles was exerted in behalf of his country and her cause.

None of our heroes of that time could pretend to compare with Paul Jones in universal eminence before the world at large. "As a natural consequence of the feebleness of its beginnings and the might of its adversary, the story of our Continental Navy had been one of almost unbroken misfortune and uniform disaster. And the few bright pages scattered here and there in the otherwise sad and gloomy volume bore, almost without exception, in illuminated imprint, the name of Paul Jones."

And beyond all these strictly naval qualities, "he had, in a most difficult situation and under most trying conditions, exhibited a command of the arts and the subtleties of diplomacy that would have done credit to the most comprehensive and exhaustive special training and experience."

Another element in the success of Paul Jones in France was the ardent and unutterable attachment between him and the venerable philosopher, Dr. Franklin. The relations between these two men, so unlike except as to the general native traits of honesty and brains, was that of father and son. Jones was accustomed to sign himself in his letters to Franklin, "Your most devoted and obedient foster son."

Less platonic than his relations toward the Duchess of Chartres, and not even yet fully understood, were those sustained by Paul Jones from 1778 until he died in 1792, toward another member of the Bourbon family, poor little Aimee de Telison. It is doubtful, says Mr. Buell, if she could have held his fealty, if, with all her petite beauty and all her exquisite tact and talent, she had been else than the daughter of a king, albeit illegitimate. Likewise, it is more than doubtful if any woman, not imperial, sixty years of age, as Catharine was in 1789, could have commanded the gallantry and enthralled the common sense of Paul Jones as she did, in spite of his disappointments and notwithstanding the failures of herself, or her creatures in her behalf, to keep faith with him."

His sixteen month's experience as an admiral in the Russian Navy, brought the life of Paul Jones to a melancholy closing. "Though he served or tried to serve Russia as faithfully and bravely as he had served America and France, the conditions he encountered were not adapted to his temperament, the associations into which he was forced were not congenial to his fierce spirit of self-reliance and freedom of project, the colleagues with whom he was compelled to act—excepting always and only the bluff and eccentric old Suwarow—were men whom he instinctively distrusted or despised; so that, on the whole, the victories he gained brought to his brow no new laurels; while the intrigues, the cabals and the conspiracies of which for a time he was the victim embittered his soul, shattered his health, and unquestionably shortened his life by many years."

His last appearance in public was at a grand dinner at the Central Jacobin Club in the Cafe Timor, Paris, July 11, 1792, where he made a really eloquent speech, reported by his biographer, in which he expressed his sympathy with the French efforts for liberty. Death followed a week after at the age of 45. So far from dying poor, he left an estate which realized \$60,000 from widely scattered property, besides a claim against the United States which was finally liquidated for \$50,000. Paul Jones in peace was almost as enterprising in spirit and fertile in resource in the capacity of business man as he had been bold in war and resolute in com-

In connection with his death his biographer records this philosophical conclusion: "Perhaps it was not wholly a misfortune to the permanent fame of Paul

Jones that he died before his friends in the National Convention could give him command of the French Fleet, and before he could have been called upon to measure even his genius, with French seamen at his back, against the genius of Nelson in command of the sailors of Old England."

In the personal description of the American hero we are told that Jones, though a small man—five feet seven inches in stature and from 140 to 145 pounds in weight—possessed extraordinary physical strength, and and with it agility or rapidity of movement the like of which has seldom been seen. Nathaniel Fanning, in a personal description of him says: "Though of low stature and slender build, the Commodore's neck, arms, and shoulders were those of a heavy-set man. His neck was out of proportion to the rest of him. The strength of his arms and shoulders could hardly be believed; and he had equal use of both hands, even to writing with the left as well as with the right hand. He was past master of the art of boxing, and though there were many hard nuts to crack in the various crews he commanded, no one ever doubted that the Commodore was the best man aboard. To all this he added a quickness of motion that cannot be described except by saying that he was quicker than chain-lightning. When roused he would strike more blows and do more damage in a second than any other man I ever saw do in a minute. Even when calm and unruffled, his gait and all his bodily motions were exactly like those of a panther—noiseless, sleek, and the perfection of grace, yet always giving one the idea that it would be well to keep out of reach of his paws and teeth." At no time was the manner of Paul Jones so easy, his bearing so genial, and his temper so placid, as in the most desperate moments of his bloodiest battles. And this trait was equally exhibited in his personal encounters.

"He always fought as if that was what he was made for, and it was only when most perfectly at peace that he seemed ill at ease, or, at least, restless.

"He was never petulant to those subordinate to him. Even in cases of failure to carry out his orders or meet his expectations, he would be lenient, patient and forbearing so long as he did not detect or think he detected wilfulness or malice. But if he obtained such an impression there could be no peace with him. He was not a quarrelsome man, in the sense of proneness to pick quarrels; but he was the easiest person I have ever seen for any fighting man to pick a quarrel with. Under ordinary circumstances polite and forbearing, even to long-suffering, he had at bottom a most ferocious temper, but the one thing he would not brook from anybody was personal perfidy. Errors of judgment or mistakes in conduct he was quick to overlook or forgive; but for deliberate betrayal he knew but one remedy. He was not in any degree a bully; not even prone to quarrel. But his sense of personal honor was delicately, almost painfully, acute; and anyone who wanted any kind of a fight could always get it instantly by jarring that high-strung chord in his nature. He was normally of intensely sanguine temperament, his suspicions of individuals were easily aroused, and he was, often perhaps unjustly, inclined to attribute sinister motives to those who stood in his way or crossed his path, but he never permitted that rather uncomfortable trait to cloud the general peacefulness of his own horizon."

Henry Gardner says:

"I sailed, in my time, with many captains; but with only one Paul Jones. He was the captain of captains. Any other commander I sailed with had some kind of method or fixed rule which he exerted towards all those under him alike. It suited some and others not; but it was the same rule all the time and to everybody. Not so Paul Jones. He always knew every officer or man in his crew as one friend knows another. Those big black eyes of his would look right through a new man at first sight and, maybe, see something behind him! At any rate, he knew every man and always dealt with each according to his notion. I have seen him one hour teaching the French language to his midshipmen and the next hour showing an apprentice how to knot a "Turk's-head," or make a neat coil-down of a painter. He was in everybody's watch and everybody's mess all the time. In fact I may say that any ship Paul Jones commanded was full of him, himself, all the time. The men used to get crazy about him when he was with them and talking to them. It was only when his back was turned that anyone could wean them away from him. If you heard peals of laughter from the forecastle, it was likely that he was there spinning funny yarns for Jack off watch. If you heard a roar of merriment at the cabin-table, it was likely that his never-failing wit had overwhelmed the officers' mess."

He was always opposed to the punishments then in vogue in the Navy. "I have no use," he said, "for the cat. Whenever a sailor of mine gets vicious beyond my persuasion or control, the cheapest thing in the long run is to kill him right away. If you do that, the others will understand it. But if you trice him up and flog him, all the other bad fellows in the ship will sympathize with him and hate you."

"Who is he, anyhow?" exclaimed Arthur Lee who was despised by Jones. "Nobody but the son of obscure Scottish peasants, and a man who has changed his name at that! What right can such a person claim to expect satisfaction from a Virginia gentleman of my position and antecedents?"

Lee is answered by the description of Jones at the time of his visit to the Livingston Manor in October, 1787, given by Madame Livingston, who said:

"I frankly own that though I had known the Chevalier in Philadelphia when there with my husband during the war, and had greatly admired him then, he was now an infinitely superior man. Then I thought him a genius, as did everybody, but in many respects a "rough diamond." But now he fairly shone with the polish of European courts; his grace, dignity and aplomb were easily beyond imitation by the most accomplished men of our own set, and he seemed more like some French Duke paying us a visit, than the brave, dashing Paul Jones I had known in Philadelphia in 1776."

"His ways were the poetry of grace and elegance, his talk was a revelation to us of the charm and the fascination of court life in the Old World. His discourses of the great, the royal and the noble personages he had encountered in his marvellous career, told sometimes in English like that of Bacon, and sometimes in French like that of Fontanelle, by turns, delighted, amazed and mystified us. Alas that he could have been with us but two short weeks! Such chivalry I never saw in any man."

That he was a clear and forcible writer and an effective speaker on occasion is illustrated by extracts from his literary remains appearing in these volumes. In another description we are told that

"His complexion is swarthy, almost like that of a Moor, though this is doubtless much due to his having spent the best part of his life from early boyhood till

near the age of thirty at sea in tropical voyages, to the West and the East Indies.

"He is master of the arts of dress and personal adornment, and it is a common remark that, notwithstanding the comparative frugality of his means, he never fails to be the best dressed man at any dinner or fetes he may honor by attending. His manners are in comport with his make-up. His bearing is that of complete ease, perfect aplomb, and also martial to the last degree; but he has a supple grace of motion and an agile facility of gait and gesture that relieve his presence of all suspicion of affectation or stiffness.

"To all these charms of person and graces of manner he adds the power of conversation, a store of rare and original anecdote, and an apparently inexhaustible fund of ready, pointed wit, always apropos and always pleasing except on the infrequent occasions when he chooses to turn it to the uses of sarcasm and satire. On such occasions his keen tongue is without pity, and, as all know that a swift and terrible hand lurks close behind the reckless tongue, it is always the study of those in his society to avoid rousing the ferocious nature so thinly, albeit so sleekly, veiled by gentle manners and seductive speech.

"Next to the magic of his eyes is the charm of his voice, which no one can ever forget, man or woman, who has heard it. It is surely the most musical and perfectly modulated voice ever heard, and it is equally resistless in any of the three languages he speaks—English, French and Spanish."

This biography brings clearly to light the fact that there were two Paul Joneses. The young sailor and the naval hero who had never in his youth enjoyed the advantages of education and had only such knowledge of cultured life as he was able to attain in the intervals of a stormy life spent at sea was one. The other Paul Jones was the polished gentleman, courtier and diplomat, whose advantages of education in the amenities of the social life of that time were not exceeded by those of any American among his contemporaries, and equalled if at all by those of very few. With his quick perception and his natural inclination toward refinement it is not strange that Jones should have established a reputation with those who knew him in the salons of Europe, which makes the slur of Arthur Lee recoil upon the head of its author.

#### COLLAPSE OF THE BOERS.

With the Transvaal annexed to the British dominions, and Oom Paul a fugitive, the last stage of the Boer war appears to have been entered upon. It is a curious fact that the Boers should have been deprived of their independence under the provisions of a royal warrant issued upon the day which marks the declaration of American independence, July 4. The English may henceforth help us to celebrate that day without feeling that the honors are all on one side. The proclamation declaring the destruction of the Boer republic was issued by Lord Roberts in September. But the belligerent Boers have been making much trouble for the English, even in the region they supposed they had full control. They appear to be reaching the end of their tether, however, for on September 19 Lord Roberts cabled from Nelspruit, on the Pretoria-Delagon Bay Railroad, not far from Komat, Poort, the frontier station, as follows:

"Of the 3,000 Boers who retreated from Komati Poort before the British advance from Machadodorp, 700 have entered Portuguese territory; others have deserted in various directions, and the balance are reported to have crossed the Komati River and to be occupying spurs of the Lebombo Mountain south of the railway. A general tumult seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause. Their long-toms and field guns have been destroyed, and nothing is left of the Boer Army but a few marauding bands. Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these, which occupies a position at Doornberg."

A letter in the Westminster "Review" calls Lord Roberts to account for his violation in his proclamation to the Boers of the requirements of the Hague Peace Convention signed by England. This contains these regulations:

"Art. XLIV.—Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country is prohibited.

"Art. XLV.—Any pressure on the population of occupied territory to take oath to the hostile Power is prohibited.

"Art. XLVI.—Family honors and rights, individual lives and property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.

"Art. I.—No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals, for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible."

Lord Roberts's proclamation does compel the population in the Transvaal to take part in operations against their countrymen; puts direct pressure upon them to take the oath to the hostile Power; confiscates their property; and imposes general penalties for individual offences.

According to the press summary the proclamation provides that "all burghers in districts occupied by British forces, those who have sworn the oath, will be regarded as prisoners of war and transported; and all buildings, structures and farms where the enemy's scouts are harbored will be liable to be razed to the ground. All fines under the former proclamation will be rigorously exacted, and prisoners are warned to acquaint her Majesty's forces of the presence of the enemy upon their farms, otherwise they will be regarded as aiding and abetting the enemy."

#### YELLOW RACES AS SOLDIERS.

Captain Lane of the Iltis after the bombardment of the Taku forts writes: "We were hit fairly and squarely by 17 shells (12 to 24 centimetres), of which by far the greater number burst in the ship, and unfortunately killed and wounded many of my brave men. What a mockery! All the enemy's cannon and shells came from our home. They are all modern quick-firing Krupp guns."

If Germany suffers the chief humiliation in China, the killing of her Ambassador, and if upon her falls the chief brunt hereafter of the war in China which promises to be the case the fact may be recalled that to her is chiefly due, not only whatever provocation the Chinese may have received, but the confidence to resent that provocation due to their possession of modern arms and foreign drill masters.

In whatever else the Chinese may have failed they have succeeded in demonstrating the capacity of the yellow races. Not only have they made a decided ad-

vance upon their previous efforts to worst the foreigner, but they have received from the Japanese an object lesson in the power of discipline and military training which they may hereafter turn to their own account. It is not clear what civilization is to gain from a war of punishment and conquest in China. Training the Mongols to conduct war with their hundreds of millions after European methods may be conducive to the spread of Christianity but we do not quite see it. It comes much too near a literal fulfillment of the New Testament prophecy: "I come not to send peace but a sword." As the German Emperor considers himself the chief champion of Christianity perhaps he is resolved upon making himself the Peter the Hermit of a new crusade.

The history of China shows that the military spirit is not an exotic in the Flowery Kingdom and the recent war with Japan, followed by the present difficulty with the allies, promises to revive it with its ancient fervor. This may be the regeneration of China, but what will be the result upon the future of the world? Given equal conditions otherwise, the numbers of the Chinese, with their frugality and persistence, will give them a great advantage over others. The losses of the allies at Tien-Tsin, and the evidence the Chinese there gave of their improvement in the use of arms, is of ominous significance. In physique, endurance, and moral and material resources the Chinese are superior to the Japanese who have just given us a lesson of their capacity for development under proper training into efficient soldiers of the modern type. Undoubtedly the Chinese have a long way to travel from their present misconceptions concerning war before they can put effective armies into the field, but the question arises as to what we are to gain by guiding them over that road.

Discussing the parade of the G. A. R. in Chicago, the New York "Medical Journal" says: "It seems questionable if it is wise for the veterans to attempt many more long marches. Persons who have been present at many of their reunions say that the number of those who had to drop out after trying to march in the Chicago parade was larger than ever before. This is not to be wondered at, for the men are growing older all the time, and many of them were by no means youthful when they served in the field nearly forty years ago. Next year's reunion is to be held in Denver, and there at least great care should be taken not to tax their strength, for the altitude would probably prove very trying to their feeble hearts. Dr. Duncan ascribes great value to coffee as a sustaining agent on such occasions. It is better for the purpose, he thinks, than any form of alcohol, but the excitement of the occasion and the inspiration of the music served to keep on his feet many a man who would otherwise have dropped out. As regards the music, an old soldier said to him, 'I can march much better behind the fife and drum than behind band music. The fife seems to help me lift my feet. The short quick tread tires me less than the heavy step.'

The War Department is now in receipt of all of the reports of the boards which met in the Philippines, Cuba and elsewhere, for the purpose of conducting examinations for the vacancies existing in the Adjutant-General's Department and in the Department of the Inspector-General. No action has yet been taken on these reports by the central board at Washington and, pending such action, the vacancies will not be filled. There has been considerable dissatisfaction at the delay in filling these vacancies, as both of the Departments are in need of officers. The vacancy existing in the Inspector-General's Department caused by the death of Major-General Lawton, although occurring last February, has not yet been filled. It is hoped that the central board will act in the near future.

No definite recommendations have yet been made by either the Headquarters of the Army or by the Quartermaster's Department relative to the proposed changes in the uniform for the officers and enlisted men of the Army. The Quartermaster's Department has received several sample uniform coats, which are adapted for either dress or undress, but none of these has yet been definitely decided upon. It is proposed by the officers on Lieutenant-General Miles' staff to give the uniform changes favorably regarded by General Miles a trial before any definite recommendations are made for the service at large. As we have said before, the principal changes to be made are related to the shoulder knots for officers and to the coats for both officers and enlisted men.

The Quartermaster's Department has now practically completed its arrangements for transport service on the Pacific coast during the continuance of the Chinese troubles and also for the return of the volunteer troops. One additional forage transport—the Buckingham—has been chartered during the past week, which will probably be the last one engaged by the Government for the present. The regular Government ships will, it is believed, be adequate to bring home all of the volunteers and transfer the regulars from China to the Philippines, when the time comes for that change. The new vessels are to be used principally for forage and freight of various kinds.

The Nome "Daily News" of Aug. 20 reports that owners of property near the barracks obtained a writ of injunction against Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., to restrain him from enforcing the order which requires occupants to vacate the land near the barracks. In his filed answer Captain French justifies his position by referring to an order from the Secretary of War under whose authority the land in dispute was reserved for military purposes. The issue between the military and civil authorities and property owners involves thousands of dollars. Captain French said he would delay until his authority was confirmed.

The execution of Lieut. Hans Cardna for plotting against Lord Roberts has produced an outcry in the French press, and is unanimously condemned in Germany as unsupportable by evidence and political tactless. The generosity shown by the Transvaal Government in dealing with the Jamestown raiders is recalled to the disadvantage of England.

To Appleton's series of home reading books Frederick A. Ober contributes "The Storied West Indies," in which the reader is taken through San Salvador, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica and other islands with the aid of illustrations and a pleasing narrative style.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.  
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.  
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left New London for Key West Sept. 14. Will proceed thence to Galveston. Address Galveston, Texas.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Portsmouth for Newport Sept. 20. Address Newport, R. I.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Same as New York.  
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Same as New York.  
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. Same as New York.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.  
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived New London Sept. 20. Left Sept. 21 for Newport. Address mail to Newport, R. I.  
TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Same as New York.  
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Left Montevideo Sept. 19 for Palmaria.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ABAREND (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Cal.  
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At Cape Nome. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander  
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.  
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived Cavite Sept. 19. Address mail to Manila.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Bias C. Sampson. At Cavite.  
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.  
CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. Arrived Sydney July 4. Will return to Manila.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Canton, China. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Manila.  
GLACIER, Lieut.-Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived Sydney Aug. 28.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Iloilo, P. I.  
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. Left Manila for Taku Sept. 17.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Manila.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila.  
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Brisbane.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China.  
Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China.

NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. Arrived Manila, Sept. 11. Address Manila, P. I.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Shanghai Sept. 19. To remain as station ship temporarily. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.

NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Arrived Cavite Aug. 18. Address Manila, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. Arrived Taku Sept. 15. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.  
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived Woosung, Sept. 10. Address Yokohama, Japan.

PETREL, Lieut. John J. Knapp. At Manila.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. Arrived Manila Sept. 17. Address Manila, P. I.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam Aug. 22. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Manila.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Newport.  
MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.  
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport, R. I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddrige. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Left San Francisco for Santa Barbara Sept. 17. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed on cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Due at Magdalena Bay Sept. 27, leave Oct. 18; arrive San Diego, Cal., Oct. 28, leave Nov. 11; arrive Iloilo, H. I., Dec. 2, leave Dec. 7; arrive Honolulu Dec. 24, leave Jan. 9; arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8, leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro, Cal., Feb. 25, leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara, Cal., March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey, Cal., March 11, leave March 11; return to San Francisco, Cal., about March 15.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Colombo Sept. 13 for Malta. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived Havre Sept. 14, leave Sept. 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 28, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 26 in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. On a cruise. Arrived Antwerp Sept. 14, leave Oct. 2; arrive Havre Oct. 4, leave Oct. 16; arrive Lisbon Oct. 26, leave Nov. 2; arrive Madeira Nov. 6, leave Nov. 10; arrive St. Lucia Nov. 30, leave Dec. 1; arrive Trinidad Dec. 3, leave Dec. 25; arrive Barbados Dec. 26, leave Dec. 28; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 30, leave Jan. 1, 1901; arrive Havana Jan. 9, leave Jan. 11; arrive Hampton Roads Jan. 19. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Nov. 26.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Havre Sept. 21 for Lisbon. Due Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Ma-

deira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 22; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After steamer of Oct. 6 mail should be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On a cruise. Arrived at Funchal Sept. 20, leave Oct. 4; arrive Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 10. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 17. After Sept. 17 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. Left Boston, Mass., Sept. 19 for Tompkinsville. Will proceed on cruise about Sept. 21. To make European cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave United States Sept. 15; arrive Lisbon Oct. 10, leave Oct. 17; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 22, leave Oct. 26; arrive Ville Franche Nov. 3, leave Nov. 8; arrive Genoa Nov. 9, leave Nov. 14; arrive Leghorn Nov. 15, leave Nov. 20; arrive Naples Nov. 25, leave Dec. 2; arrive Algiers Dec. 3, leave Dec. 15; arrive Tangier Dec. 20, leave Dec. 24; arrive Funchal Dec. 31, leave Jan. 5, 1901; arrive Barbados Jan. 20, leave Jan. 26; arrive St. Lucia Jan. 27, leave Jan. 31; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 3, leave Feb. 10; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 12, leave Feb. 19; arrive San Juan Feb. 20, leave March 4; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 10, leave March 22; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Due at Marblehead Oct. 10. Letters should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Due at Glen Cove, N. Y., from foreign cruise Oct. 11. Address Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. Due at Philadelphia Oct. 20 from foreign cruise. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Same as Sandoval.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford. Address New Bedford, Mass.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Will leave New York Oct. 1 for cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Leave New York Oct. 1; arrive Fayal Oct. 21, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Oct. 31; arrive Algiers Nov. 2, leave Nov. 9; arrive Bilbao Nov. 10, leave Nov. 15; arrive Malta Nov. 16, leave Nov. 21; arrive Corfu Nov. 23, leave Dec. 3; arrive Piraeus Dec. 5, leave Dec. 12; arrive Smyrna Dec. 13, leave Dec. 18; arrive Alexandria Dec. 21, leave Dec. 28; arrive Naples Jan. 3, 1900, leave Jan. 10; arrive Leghorn Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Ville Franche Jan. 18, leave Jan. 22; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 29, leave Feb. 2; arrive Tangier Feb. 2, leave Feb. 4; arrive Funchal Feb. 9, leave Feb. 11; arrive Barbados March 1, leave March 6; arrive St. Lucia March 7, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 20; arrive New York April 1.

DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Boston Sept. 20. Address mail to Boston, Mass.

EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan, P. R. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Mackinac Island. Address Harbor Springs, Mich.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Left Portsmouth, N. H., for Norfolk Sept. 19. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk.

PRairie, Comdr. William Swift. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. Commissioned at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 18. Address care Navy Department.

SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Arrived San Francisco Sept. 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will leave Nov. 1 for Manila.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived Suez Sept. 20, and left Sept. 21 for Colombo. Address mail care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Arrived Piraeus Sept. 14. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at New York Sept. 18. Address mail care Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

CAESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Singapore Sept. 11. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Placed out of commission Sept. 15.

UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Weddigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising in Bering Sea. Address mail to Sitka, Alaska.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

## S. O. 4. SEPT. 17, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department deeply regrets to announce to the service the death of Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard, which occurred suddenly at his home in Westernville, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1900.

During the long service of Rear-Admiral Sicard, extending from 1851 to 1899, he earned the warm respect and esteem of the entire Navy, for he bore the enviable reputation of being one of the most able, upright, and conscientious officers of the service. His courage, coolness, and presence of mind in time of danger were proverbial and unquestioned.

The large part that he took in introducing into the Navy modern high-powered ordnance is well known to the service.

A short time previous to the outbreak of the late war with the Kingdom of Spain, Rear-Admiral Sicard was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Unfortunately his ill health at that time compelled the Department to detach him from his command, but soon after, having recovered his health sufficiently to be placed on duty, he was assigned to the important post of senior member of the Board of Strategy, where he served throughout the war. His long experience and sound judgment made his service at this critical period especially valuable to the Department.

As a mark of respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that the day following the receipt of this order the flags at all Naval Stations and of all ships in commission be placed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that a salute of thirteen minute guns be fired at noon.

A. S. CROWNSHIELD, Acting Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 14.—Comdr. S. W. Very, to duty at Navy Yard, Boston.

A. N. Constr. H. G. Gilmore, to inspection duty under Bureau of Construction and Repair as relief of Naval Constr. Zahm, after Oct. 1.

A. Btsn. R. C. Mehrrens, detached League Island Yard

and to Atlanta, Sept. 15.

A. Btsn. P. Hennig, order 10th instant detaching Vermon to Atlanta and to Atlanta revoked.

Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard, retired. Died at Westerville, N. Y., Sept. 14.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, detached from staff of governor of Guam and ordered to United States. Ord. July 31.

A. War. Mach. T. F. Hobby, detached Yosemite and ordered to Mare Island hospital for treatment. Ord. July 31.

1st Lieut. J. W. Broatch, U. S. M. C., detached Guards and ordered to United States for treatment. Ord. July 31.

Chiefs of Officers, Asiatic Station—Cable Communicator in Chief. Sept. 14.

Ensign J. A. Schofield, detached New Orleans and to Samara.

Capt. R. E. Walker, U. S. M. C., detached Yokohama Hospital and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

1st Lieut. W. L. Jolly, U. S. M. C., detached from Yokohama Hospital and to Cavite Station.

Cadet S. B. Thomas, detached Leyte and to Newark.

Surg. C. T. Hibbett, detached Cavite Station and to the Newark.

Surg. O. D. Norton, detached from Marine Regiment and to Monadnock.

Lieut. H. H. Hough, detached from the Manila and to proceed home.

A. Gunner O. E. Reh, ordered to the Monterey.

A. Gunner B. P. Middleton, ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe, ordered to the Monadnock.

Ensign T. T. Craven, ordered to the Manila.

A. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached Cavite Hospital and to the Brooklyn.

The U. S. S. Solace arrived at Mare Island, Sept. 14, with the following officers on board: Comdr. Herbert Winslow, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Willis, Lieut. J. E. Craven, Lieut. F. Boughter, Lieut. W. V. Pratt, Lieut. H. C. Kuensel, Ensign R. Z. Johnston, A. Surg. Jacob Stepp, Paym. J. S. Phillips, A. War. Mach. J. W. Murray, A. War. Mach. Chas. Hosung, A. War. Mach. A. T. Percival, Paym. Clerk F. K. Hunt, Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. M. C.

SEPT. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Ward, order detaching from Baltimore modified; proceed home and wait orders instead of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Orchard, hereby detached Baltimore; to proceed home thence to Naval Academy for duty. Sept. 25.

Lieut. F. Marble, order detaching Baltimore modified; proceed home and wait orders instead of to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field, detached Naval Academy and to command of Alvarado, Sept. 18.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field, additional duty at Naval Academy.

Ensign A. E. Kalbach, order detaching Montgomery modified; to duty at Naval Academy when detached instead of to duty on board Indiana.

Naval Cadet J. E. Mathews, sick leave granted for three months when discharged from New York Hospital.

Chap. L. P. Reynolds, detached Monadnock and to Newark.

SEPT. 16.—Sunday.

SEPT. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Ward, order detaching from Baltimore modified; proceed home and wait orders instead of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Orchard, hereby detached Baltimore; to proceed home thence to Naval Academy for duty.

Med. Dir. James A. Hawke, detached New York Yard, Oct. 1, and to duty at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Med. Insp. G. P. Bradley, detached Mare Island Hospital on reporting of relief; to proceed home and wait orders.

Paym. Ck. L. W. Sanders, appointed on nomination of Paym. S. McGowan. (Alabama.)

SEPT. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Bull, to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Buffalo.

Ensign A. E. Kalbach, detached Indiana and to Naval Academy.

Med. Dir. James A. Hawke, detached New York Yard, Oct. 1, and to duty at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Med. Insp. G. P. Bradley, detached Mare Island Hospital on reporting of relief; to proceed home and wait orders.

Paym. Ck. L. W. Sanders, appointed on nomination of Paym. S. McGowan. (Alabama.)

SEPT. 19.—

Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, Ret., detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Galveston, Sept. 30, and leave granted one year abroad.

Lieut. Lucien Flynn, Ret., to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Galveston, Sept. 30.

Paym. E. B. Rogers, detached Baltimore when out of commission; proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign H. R. Brayton, detached Baltimore when out of commission; proceed home and wait orders.

A. W. Mach, J. J. Fuller, detached Baltimore when out of commission and to duty at League Island Yard.

Paym. Clerk B. Horton, appointment on nomination of Paym. E. B. Rogers, revoked.

Change of officers, Cable Commander-in-Chief, Sept. 21.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Roper, detached Yokohama Hospital and to command of Petrel.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Fox, detached from General Alava and to proceed home.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds, detached Brooklyn and to New Orleans.

P. A. Surg. G. D. Costigan, detached Newark and to Yorktown.

A. Surg. E. Davis, detached Yorktown and to Cavite station.

Capt. C. G. Andresen, U. S. M. C., detached from Marine Regiment in China to Yokohama Hospital.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 13.—2d Lieuts. J. P. V. Gridley, B. B. Manwaring and F. F. Robards, ordered to report for duty as members of a general court martial at the Navy Yard, Boston.

SEPT. 14.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to Tompkinsville, N. Y., for duty in connection with the inspection of the Baltimore by the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Preparatory orders to Lieut.-Col. M. C. Goodrell to command a detachment of marines to be sent to the Philippines.

Preparatory orders to 1st Lieuts. F. M. Eslick and M. Babb, 2d Lieuts. P. E. Chamberlin, L. G. Miller, W. H. Pritchett and N. Y. Rhea to join a detachment of marines to be sent to the Philippines.

Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to New York on public duty.

SEPT. 15.—2d Lieut. L. G. Miller, ordered to report at the marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

2d Lieut. R. Y. Rhea granted leave for one week from the 5th inst.

2d Lieut. E. Hayes, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

1st Lieut. R. P. Williams and 2d Lieut. J. T. Buttrick, detailed as members of a board of survey at the office of the Asst. Quartermaster, Philadelphia.

Major C. L. McCawley, ordered to assume charge of the office of the Asst. Quartermaster, Philadelphia, relieving Major T. C. Prince.

Major T. C. Prince, detached from the office of the Asst. Quartermaster, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty with the marines in China as quartermaster and pay officer.

SEPT. 16.—1st Lieuts. L. H. Harding and J. C. Beaumont and 2d Lieut. S. W. Brewster, detailed as members of a general court martial at the Navy Yard, New York.

2d Lieut. L. G. Miller, granted leave of absence for four days from the 19th inst.

SEPT. 19.—Col. R. L. Meade, detached from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed to his home and report his arrival by letter.

Major T. C. Prince, orders modified; has been authorized to delay departure for the East.

2d Lieut. H. Colvocores, ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, for instruction.

2d Lieut. W. E. Smith, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, for instruction.

1st Lieut. M. Babb, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk; 2d Lieuts. L. G. Miller, detached from marine barracks, Washington, and R. Y. Rhea, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to marine barracks, Washington, for duty with the 6th battalion for service in the Philippines.

1st Lieut. F. M. Eslick, from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk; 2d Lieuts. P. E. Chamberlin, detached from marine barracks, Annapolis, and W. M. Pritchett, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, N. Y., and ordered to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, for duty with the 6th battalion for service in the Philippines.

2d Lieut. E. B. Miller, detached from marine barracks, Washington, and ordered to the marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, for instruction.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEPT. 8.—2d Lieut. C. S. Craig, granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, granted fifteen days' leave.

SEPT. 12.—2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, placed waiting orders on account of sickness.

SEPT. 13.—1st Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, granted thirty days' leave.

SEPT. 14.—3d Lieut. C. B. Fengar, granted fifteen days' leave.

SEPT. 17.—2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, assigned to temporary duty on the Algonquin.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The construction of the new stone dry dock at the Mare Island Yard will necessitate a change in the berth of the old receiving ship Independence. The mouth of the new dock will begin very near the present bow of the Independence and the dock will extend into the low ground facing the river at an angle. This method has been adopted on account of the strong tidal current which sweeps up and down the channel between Mare Island and Vallejo. The face of the dock will be of hewn granite, but the backing will be of concrete and well founded. The Independence is to be moved further down stream but the approaches to the old ship will be of the same general type as those so long employed in the present berth. The process of filling in the tules at the lower end of the yard goes on rapidly, and by the beginning of the next fiscal year it is hoped this great work will be completed.

The disposition of the Oregon in the immediate future has become somewhat of a problem to the Navy Department, but it is generally understood that as soon as the Chinese situation clears a little the ship will be sent to San Francisco for permanent repairs, of which she stands in great need. The temporary patching done at Kure is not regarded as insuring against disaster in time of any great or sudden strain to the hull of the vessel. Reports from the ship while at the Kure dock yard speak of the great and uniform kindness and hospitality displayed by the Japanese officials of all classes, and the courtesies extended to the officers and crew of the Oregon while in dock have made a most favorable impression on all concerned, from Captain Wilde to the subtest boy on board the ship.

The freedom thus far of the Pensacola Navy Yard from yellow fever has been favorably commented on by naval officers, and it is supposed a large part of this immunity has been due to the vigilant care with which all causes of infection have been barred from the station by the present commander of the yard, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Cowles, U. S. N., is at Cavite in command of the "Stationnaire" Petrel and also in charge of the Ordnance Department of that naval station. The tour of duty on that station will probably be modified by

the department as soon as the present mixed up condition of affairs has been settled by the resumption of the status quo ante Tien-Tsin, for it is understood that two years of service at Cavite will be regarded as equivalent to three years on all other stations.

The Navy Department has determined to commission for service the two Spanish torpedo boats captured in Cuba, the Alvarado and the Sandoval, and it is understood their destination is to be the Naval Academy where these little craft will be employed for drill purposes by the various classes of cadets. These craft are admirably fitted for this use, and will do excellent service as a substitute for more valuable vessels from the regular line of construction. The Alvarado and Sandoval will reach Annapolis in time for the formation of regular classes in gunboat drill.

Senor Silvela, the Premier, has made the emphatic declaration that Spain must have a powerful Navy again, since the Spanish Navy has always in the past been associated with the nation's prestige and influence in the world. The Cortes, on reassembling, will be asked to grant an extraordinary credit for the establishment of arsenals, the building of ships and coast defences.

The French budget statistics show that the annual increase for the last ten years in expenditure on the Navy has been \$2,000,000. No increase is contemplated for the present, or, indeed, throughout the year, in the number of ships composing the home squadrons or the forces in foreign waters. The only changes will be the replacing in some instances of comparatively old vessels by ships of the newest type, such as the new iron-clad, the Jeanne, which will take the place in the Channel squadron of the Admiral Baudin, and in the Mediterranean squadron the Chanzy will be replaced next year by the Jeanne d'Arc, which the French expect will prove their finest cruiser. In addition to the Jeanne d'Arc, the list of new vessels to be ready next year, includes four other exceedingly powerful cruisers and two iron-clads, the Henry IV. and the Suffren. A considerable increase in the number of sailors is provided for next year, as the total number of men is to be raised from 45,385 to 48,798.

Orders were received on Sept. 17 placing the U. S. S. Montgomery out of commission at the Navy Yard New York.

The U. S. hospital ship Solace arrived at San Francisco Sept. 14 from Yokohama.

Work on a new bay house at the Navy Yard New York to cost \$18,000 commenced on Sept. 14, when excavations for the foundation was begun.

A survey of a waterway down the North Carolina Sounds is being made by which vessels can avoid Hatteras. A channel sixteen feet deep is contemplated. Estimates of the cost of deepening the channel will be submitted to the next Congress.

At a builders' test of the U. S. torpedo destroyer Bailey on the Hudson River on Sept. 17 it is reported she showed a speed of thirty knots, with a pressure of 165 pounds in both boilers. She was developing, it was estimated, a little over five thousand horse power. As her capacity is in excess of six thousand, the test was regarded as more than satisfactory, and it was claimed that she will show thirty-two knots on her trial trip. The Bagley is one of the three torpedo boat destroyers building at Morris Heights, N. Y., by the Gas Engine and Power Company.

The British torpedo boat Cobra has eclipsed the big record of 43 miles per hour made by her sister boat, the Viper, and the Cobra is now held to be the fastest vessel in the world. The Cobra was built by the Armstrongs and is an exact duplicate of the Viper, which was built by Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., at their works at Newcastle. Both craft have the turbine engines.

The Grecian warship Naupactus Mianulis arrived at Philadelphia, Sept. 17. The cadets visited Cramps' ship building establishment, and this was the object of the visit to Philadelphia.

The employees of the steam engineering department at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn have subscribed \$225 for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers. Comdr. J. A. Smith is treasurer of the fund.

The torpedo boat Stockton left the yard of the contractors Sept. 11 and has been moored at "The Rocks" just below Richmond for the purpose of testing her machinery as a whole before going to Hampton Roads for the builder's trials.

A Pittsburg despatch of Sept. 15 says: Experiments just concluded here in the new Cosgrove process for making compound steel ingots is exciting great interest among steel manufacturers, from the fact that the discovery may have an effect upon the letting of armor plate contracts next month. The experiments were under the direction of W. D. Corcoran, of the Crucible Steel Co., of America, and the results of the tests, it is claimed, were a surprise to all. Perfectly solid ingots of graduated carbon, from one side of the ingot to the other, or from the centre of the ingot to its sides, were made.

In the manufacture of armor plate, guns and many other kinds of steel, the Cosgrove process will, it is claimed, rank with the best, both as to the quality of steel produced and the economy in its manufacture. In the matter of armor plate it is further claimed for it that any desired thickness of very high carbon can be given to the surface of the plate, rendering it with a low carbon back, absolutely impenetrable.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Farquhar, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 14, and were the recipients of much attention and hospitality. There was the flagship New York, the Kearsarge, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, Kentucky and Vixen. The Mayor made an official visit to the flagship and on Sept. 18 there was an address of welcome by the Mayor of Portsmouth, address by the president of the day, the Hon. Charles H. Burns, of Wilton, unveiling the State's gifts of the historic tablet commemorative of the old Kearsarge, which was built in the Portsmouth yard, to the new battleship Kearsarge by representatives of the families of Winslow, Thornton and Semmes; presentation of the State's gifts by Gov. Frank W. Rollins; speeches of acceptance by Secretary Long and Gov. Joseph F. Johnson, of Alabama. At 4 o'clock there was a formal delivery of the two tablets on the deck of the Kearsarge, the Hon. Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, making an address. A banquet followed. On Sept. 19 there was a shore parade comprised of blue jackets and sailors from the fleet, the National Guard and citizens. The fleet sailed for Newport, R. I., Sept. 20.

Interesting discoveries have been made during the laying of foundations for the new coaling dock at Pango-Pango. The layer of sand and mud covering the real bottom of the bay has been found to be not nearly so thick as was at first supposed, and instead of a hard volcanic rock underlying the apparent bottom the rock appears more of a coral character. As a consequence the process of securing the wharf piling is not as difficult as was anticipated. Coral rock as a foundation is looked

upon by those familiar with the matter as being better than any type of volcanic stone. The coral formation has considerable elasticity whereas the volcanic rock is perfectly rigid and does not give so firm a hold to the piles as the first-named material. At times the water is so clear that the operation of laying out an anchor or fixing the foot of a pile can be guided from the surface with perfect accuracy, but at other times the water of Pango-Pango assumes an almost black appearance and nothing can be seen a foot from the surface. The reason of this peculiarity has not been made a subject of investigation.

The battleship Alabama will probably be placed in commission about the 7th of October, as she has been accepted by the Navy Department notwithstanding the controversy relative to her speed trial. The Department does not believe that there was any unfairness connected with this trial, as the most careful observations were made by the Board of Inspection immediately prior to the start. It may be several weeks before the vessel can join the North Atlantic Squadron, her future assignment, as she will require 500 men, of which only 162 can be supplied from the Navy Yard at present.

It has been announced at the Navy Department that the cruiser Atlanta, which recently went into commission at New York after undergoing extensive repairs, will eventually be assigned to the South Atlantic Squadron to take the place of the cruiser Montgomery, which has just been placed out of commission. Capt. E. C. Pendleton, until recently Superintendent of the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard, has been placed in command of the vessel. Following the recommendations made by Rear Admiral Schley, the Montgomery will be repaired before being again placed in commission. It is not thought that she will have to be repaired very extensively, notwithstanding the fact that she has been in commission about six years. Commander John P. Merrell, commander of the Montgomery, will be placed on waiting orders.

The Chief Constructor of the Navy has received a telegram from San Francisco announcing that a slight mishap occurred to the battleship Wisconsin which has delayed her departure for Puget Sound, where she was to prepare for her trial trip. The repairs necessary will take about three days and are not of a serious nature.

The torpedo boat Bagley will be launched Sept. 25, at the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Maine. This little craft, which is identical in design to the Barney, of which we recently gave a detailed description, is named for Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed off Cardenas, Cuba, at the beginning of the Spanish War. She will be christened by the mother of the dead officer.

The New York "Sun" says: "It is curious that the Marine Corps clings to the antiquated and illogical system by which, in the absence of the Commandant from headquarters, his place is taken by the senior staff officer. A staff officer, by his commission, loses the right to command; yet in the Marine Corps the Adjutant and Inspector assumes command if the Brigadier-General Commandant is absent, regardless of the rank of the line officer in command of the marine barracks. This custom is anomalous."

#### NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Schedule for week ending Sept. 29, 1900.—24th, Monday, 9.30, discussion of main problem; 25th, Tuesday, 9.30, discussion of main problem; 26th, Wednesday, 9.30, discussion of main problem; 27th, Thursday, 9.30, discussion of main problem; 28th, Friday, 9.30, discussion of combined operations—Narragansett Bay; 29th, Saturday, closing remarks by the President of the College; 29th, Saturday, closing of the session.

The Japan "Advertiser" of Aug. 25 tells of an incident during the Oregon's accident. The Chinese cruiser Haichi, whose commander, an officer of Western training, had no sympathy with the Boxers, was at Taku at the time of the fight there. On his way to Chefoo he discovered the Oregon lying helpless on the rocks and proffered assistance, which was cordially accepted by Captain Wilde. While lying by along came a Russian cruiser, whose commander, going on board the Oregon, inquired who the Chinaman was, anchored beyond. On being told of the very great value of the assistance she had rendered, the Russian commander shot his head and said that it would be his duty to take possession of the Chinese warship whereupon Captain Wilde said: "Well, I'm a bit embarrassed just now, but there is plenty of ammunition here and my guns are in excellent condition." The next day the Russian left and Captain Wilde, visiting the Chinese commander, advised him, as he had two or three American refugees aboard, to fly the American flag at his fore.

Heroic work was accomplished by the revenue cutter Galveston in rescuing people during the recent great storm at Galveston, Texas. An officer of the vessel in writing of the terrible storm says: "While the wind was blowing over sixty miles an hour we sent out a boat with a rescuing party to row up one of the streets. The first trip they succeeded in saving thirteen women and children and brought them back to the vessel in safety. It was useless to attempt to row the boat against the terrific wind, and as the water was at the time not over a man's head in the streets, a rope would be sent out to the nearest telegraph pole and by means of that the boat could be hauled along from pole to pole. This was accomplished only by the most Herculean efforts on the part of the men who led out the rope, but between swimming, walking and floundering along in the teeth of the gale the rope would finally be made fast. Then it was all that the crew of one officer and seven men could do to pull the boat against the fierce blasts of the cyclone. By working all Saturday afternoon and evening, and up to 1 a. m. Sunday, the brave boys succeeded in rescuing thirty-four men, women and children, whom they put in a place of safety and provided with sufficient provisions for their immediate wants. Finally, on account of the darkness, the increasing violence of the storm and the vast amount of wreckage in the streets, the rescuing party was reluctantly compelled to return to the vessel. On board the ship it was a period of intense anxiety for all hands. No one slept, and it was only by the almost superhuman efforts of the officers and crew that we rode out the hurricane in safety. With the exceptions of the carrying away of the port forward rigging and the smashing of all the windows and sky-lights the vessel sustained no serious injury. Not a single person on board was injured in any way."

Mr. William Howell Higbee, who served during the Civil War as Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., died Sept. 21 at the Oakdale, New York City. He had an excellent war record.

## PRESIDIO, CAL.

Presidio, Cal., Sept. 12, 1900.

The monitor Wyoming, as she lay on the waters of the harbor after her launch, was the object of marked attention from many excursion boats. A number of the officers and ladies of the garrison went out on the McDowell to witness the launching.

Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav., sailed on the transport Lawton, which left here Sept. 11, for Alaska to bring the destitute from the frozen regions.

Lieut.-Col. James M. Marshall, who returned home a few days ago from a horse-purchasing trip, has gone to Hanford to buy forty more cavalry horses to complete the present large purchase he has been making.

The friends of Miss May Hubbard Wetherill, daughter of the late Cap. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, 6th Inf., are delighted to hear of her engagement to Dr. Benjamin F. Van Meter.

A fire occurred in the garrison on the afternoon of Sept. 6, the grass of over two acres being burned and several trees destroyed. The fire was put out by soldiers.

Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 11th Cav., left Sept. 7th for Seattle.

The Misses Bonds, of Chicago, who have been visiting the Misses Allensworth for the last three weeks, left Sept. 12 for their home.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Cutter, U. S. A., are at the Occidental.

Mrs. George Randall, wife of General Randall, who is stationed in Alaska, came down from Seattle last week. She is staying at the Occidental and will return to Seattle Sept. 12.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ramona Yorba Shorb to Dr. John Murtagh, U. S. A. Dr. Murtagh is attached to the general hospital, and is a great favorite in all circles. The wedding is to take place on Oct. 9 from the family residence on Octavia street.

Gen. William R. Shafter entertained the party of visitors from the Wyoming, including Governor Richards, in an excursion through the garrison Sept. 12, the dynamite battery at Fort Point being the special point of interest.

The following officers registered at Army headquarters during the week: Major J. W. C. Brown, Chaplain W. D. McKinnon, Assistant Surgeons Charles L. Baker, Charles A. Ross, Samuel C. Lindsay, Irvin W. Patterson, William D. Shelby, MacF. Clausius and Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, of the 18th Inf.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

September 12, 1900.

Mrs. Augustus C. Macomb and son, Alexander, were the guests of Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan last week. They are en route to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where Captain Macomb with one troop of the 5th Cav. is stationed temporarily.

Mrs. William Baird, wife of the post surgeon, accompanied by her two daughters, Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Randall, returned to the post this week from Cloudcroft.

About 25 recruits whom Major Loughborough has enlisted to go with the company to Manila are taking daily lessons in shooting on the target range.

Act. Asst. Surg. Mansfield arrived at the post this week from San Antonio, and will accompany the troops to Manila. Co. A, 25th Inf., under command of Lieut. Julian Dodge, of the same regiment, expect to leave this post on Sept. 20 for San Francisco, where they will sail for the Philippines about the 1st of October.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Martin, of Nashville, Tenn., to Mr. Frank Seaman, which takes place in El Paso on Sept. 12, will be of interest to many army people, as Miss Martin was a frequent visitor at the post when the 18th Inf. was stationed here, now nearly three years ago.

Q. M. Sergeant Douglas, whose time was out recently, has enlisted again.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18.

Forty-one candidates and alternates have permission to report at the Naval Academy for the second September examination for naval cadets, which began yesterday. The following are the principals:

Alabama, 7th District, Isaac F. Dorch.

Arkansas, 3d District, St. George T. Cordell; 2d District, Walton Vaile, alt.

Georgia, 9th District, B. H. Simmons; 5th District, E. P. Clark, alt.

Illinois, 6th District, Edward F. Greene; 13th District, Emory R. DeWees; 21st District, Andrew Graham.

Iowa, 6th District, John H. Loftland, alt.

Indiana, 6th District, Everard N. Whetzel.

Kansas, 4th District, John P. Hort; August Schone-man, alt.; 3d District, Bert Voeth, alt.

Kentucky, 4th District, Henry F. Muir; 6th District, Walter H. Lassing; 10th District, Frank S. Cooper; 3d District, Guy R. Jones; Frank P. Stewart, at large.

Louisiana, 6th District, Isaac L. Johnson.

Maine, 3d District, George O. Danforth; Colburn S. Marston, alt.; Benjamin H. Steele.

Massachusetts, 9th District, Joseph F. Maguire; Joseph A. Kelban, alt.

Mississippi, 1st District, Arthur H. Rice; 3d District, Clarence C. Smith.

Missouri, 3d District, Allen B. Reed; 9th District, Wray Dudley.

Nebraska, 5th District, L. E. Morgan.

Ohio, 9th District, Edgar Steinem; 17th District, Clyde S. McDowell; 7th District, Joseph D. Little.

New York, 15th District, St. Clair Smith, Jr.

North Carolina, 1st District, Alexander S. Wadsworth.

Pennsylvania, 13th District, T. E. Collins; 25th District, E. S. Robinson.

Tennessee, 5th District, McDaniel Whitaker.

Virginia, 9th District, Harry A. Stuart.

West Virginia, 1st District, J. H. Reass.

Wisconsin, 10th District, Clarence Grace.

In the 3d District of Maine and the 6th of Illinois, both principals and alternate take the examination together, and if the principal fails and the alternate passes, the alternate enters the Academy at once.

Lieut. John F. Luby, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Naval Academy Saturday, Sept. 15.

Professor Zimmerman's Naval Academy Band, which was engaged at Deer Park during the summer, resumed his daily concerts at the Naval Academy Monday.

Superintendent Wainwright, of the Naval Academy, will shortly complete his list of officers who will serve as heads of departments at the next academic term, which begins Oct. 1. Lieut. James H. Glennon has been

supplying the place of head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery since Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll was ordered as ordnance officer to the New York Navy Yard last May. It is thought Lieutenant Glennon will continue to act in that capacity the coming term. Lieut. H. P. Huse having been detached from duty as head of the department of modern languages and ordered to the torpedo station, another officer will be appointed for this important place. Lieut.-Comdr Aaron Ward, recently attached to the cruiser Baltimore is spoken of for the position. Mr. Ward was a classmate of Lieut.-Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett, who was head of the Department of Navigation before he was sent to the Texas last June. Ward is just one number above Bartlett in the Naval Register. When a cadet he was considered the best all-around athlete at the Academy and was famous as an oarsman. Lieut.-Comdr. John A. Norris took Mr. Bartlett's place in the Navigation Department and will continue at its head next term.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. P. Parker had charge of the English and law department since the detachment of Lieut.-Comdr. Perry Garst, who has been ordered to the Asiatic station. Commander George H. Kearny, who had presided over the Department of Marine Engineering and naval Construction since March, has been doing duty at the Boston Navy Yard. His first assistant, Lieut.-Comdr. Stacy Potts, has been acting head of that department and will remain as such next term.

The other heads of departments of instruction and members of the Academic Board are: Superintendent, Comdr. Richard Wainwright (president.) Commandant of Cadets, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Seamanship, Lieut.-Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Physics and Chemistry, Prof. N. M. Terry. Mathematics, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson. Lieut. Louis S. Van Duzer has been added to the corps of instructors.

The Naval Academy football men will report here on Monday, Sept. 24, one week before the Academy opens, in order to have a little preliminary practice. As in other years, when the Academy had a game scheduled with West Point, so now all other contests are but initial skirmishes to the main battle at Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 1, where the Army and Navy will again try strength and skill. This will be the sixth game between the West Point and the Naval Academy, the Navy having won three games and the Army two.

The Navy has lost some good players since last season. Wortman, captain and tackle; Gannon, half-back; Osterhaus, quarter-back, and Wade full-back, were graduated, and Halligan, guard, has been ordered from the Academy. The last season's players left are: Belknap, guard; Fowler, half-back; Nichols, right tackle; Adams, centre; Long, right end; Land, half-back; Hamner, guard; Smith, C. E., sub full-back; Freyer, sub full-back; Henry and Manley, sub half-backs. In the Hustlers camp are Bruff, centre, and Williams, tackle. Weaver and Senner Reed, ends. The Hustlers or second eleven have always numbers of good players, and the fourth or new class generally supplies one man to the Academy eleven. From these sources the Academy will make up a strong eleven to meet West Point. For coach it is understood that Mr. Sanford, of Yale, will be chief, and he will be supplemented by Prof. Dashill and Naval Cadet Bookwalter. It is expected that Cadet Wade, last season's full-back, will be ordered here, and if so will be a great addition to the team. The Navy did not believe its team came up to its usual vim and force in its last game with West Point. Cadet Orie W. Fowler, of Iowa, is captain of the eleven, and Cadet John T. Burwell, of Virginia, manager.

The marine battalion at Camp Wainwright, under command of Capt. L. J. Magill, practiced street riot drill in the eastern section of the city, and afterward had battalion drill in the Academy grounds Friday. The men wore white trousers and blue shirts and were fully equipped for effective service. Their manoeuvring was such as to call forth commendation from onlookers, and the commanding officer publicly congratulated the men on their fine performance.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

The writer observes that you invite suggestions from officers of the Army on the subject of Army reorganization.

At the close of the rebellion, many prominent general officers were unstinted in their praise of our Departmental Staff System, claiming for it that it had endured the tax or strain of a protracted war and in a manner well calculated to justify its perpetuity. One of these officers when commanding the Army succeeded for a brief period (a few months) in bringing the chiefs of the Staff Bureau under his immediate orders, but serious embarrassment resulted from the arrangement and the order of change of system was soon revoked. General Schofield, however, when he succeeded to the command of the Army, entertained a much more practical view of the subject, regarding himself (as often expressed in his writings), as the de facto Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War, or better still, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the President of the United States. Holding this view of the case he argued that whenever or wherever the General commanding should act in accord with this idea, the General, simply promulgating orders of the Secretary of War, no friction or misunderstanding could possibly result. The Secretary of War might, with this understanding, go so far as to abrogate responsibilities and delegate authority to the General commanding, who would under such conditions become, in fact, though not in name, an acting Secretary of War, and in this manner only be empowered to direct or control the acts of chiefs of the several staff bureaus, although not in the exercise of authority vested in the General commanding the Army. It should scarcely be expected, however, that the secretary of any executive would abrogate or delegate his responsibilities more particularly in matters relating to the distribution or disbursement of funds appropriated by Congress, and for the performance of which duties he and he alone is responsible.

From the early days of the Republic the Executive has had for his immediate assistant in such matters a Secretary of War; a man of his own choice; and as the work of this department increased, enactments of Congress provided for assistants to this Secretary, each one of whom have been clothed from time to time with rank commensurate with varied duties and responsibilities, so that these appointees constitute the personnel of the present staff Departments and these bureaus of the War Department are after all nothing more or less but the logical sequence of our form of government, by whatever other name they may be called.

Under existing laws, a chief of any staff Department appointed by any one administration may, and frequently does, hold over during the term of another administration possibly of different complexion politically from the one by which he was originally selected and ap-

pointed; and under the assumption that political influence or affiliation was operative at that time of the selection of the incumbent in office, the War Secretary might be annoyed to find that an immediate subordinate was not strictly in accord with him in spirit, however much he might be so in act. It is possible that this may be one of the reasons why it is considered advisable to so shape legislation that the men who represent the Secretary of War at the head of the various staff bureaus should not hold office for a period exceeding four years, and that they should be subject at all times to removal at the pleasure of the Executive.

It is further understood that notwithstanding the fact that in some instances selections for subordinate positions in the staff departments are based upon political or personal considerations, at times inconsonant with reason and inconsistent with justice, yet it cannot be said that the present incumbents in the several departments are not men of ability, and that after long and varied service in their departments, they have not become well fitted for their respective duties.

The obnoxious features in the system of appointment have of late been corrected by legislation, and a majority, if not all, of the appointments hereafter to be made will be confined to a list of eligibles from the line of the Army who shall pass the most satisfactory examination. This system as now applied, though not perfect, is probably the best that has yet been enforced for the filling of vacancies in the lower grades of staff departments.

Notwithstanding the fact that the general tendency of the times is in favor of selections for appointment based upon merit, there is good and sufficient reason why present laws cannot well be extended to apply to the selections for the position of chiefs of bureaus, that is, by the competitive examination system. This being the case, would it not be advisable that some palliative or provision of law be made for meritorious officers of the staff Departments who are passed over by a junior in their corps to the position of chief; and would it not be a mere act of justice to retire all such officers when they should reach the age of retirement with the rank they would have attained under a system of promotion by seniority? This would correct certain hardships, and would be graciously accepted by those not having certain although perhaps not the best qualifications for the position of the head of a staff department or bureau. The detail system which has been proposed of late whereby vacancies in the lower grades of the staff are not again to be permanently filled, has objections which are so serious and suggestive as to require but passing remark. Were such the system operative instead of men entering earnestly upon staff or departmental duties as they do at present under their permanent assignments or appointments, the system of selection would degenerate into one of absolute favoritism, and these positions, it is believed, would be sought for and obtained by those desiring to escape from service with their own arm and from personal and in many instances unworthy motives. Even those who are antagonistic to our present permanent staff organization are forced to admit this much; so firmly convinced are all who hold commissions in the Army that the principle of selection for office in this country rests, as Ting Ling Sing (the "Senator's minister") so aptly puts it, upon "log rolling, wire pulling and pipe laying."

READER.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1900.

The cadet chapel was the scene of a pretty wedding on Monday afternoon, Sept. 17, when Miss Miriam Ellis, daughter of Mr. Edward S. Ellis, became the wife of Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, 7th Art. The chancel was tastefully decorated with golden rod. The bride wore a gown of white crepe over silk, with tulle veil. She was escorted by her father to the chancel where the groom met her. Lieut. Hillman was in full uniform. Among the number present were: Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Grosvenor, Mrs. Lewis, the Misses Hall, Miss Newlands, Mrs. and Miss Banister, Miss Maude Banister, Col. and Mrs. Davis, the Misses Davis, Miss Webster, Col. and Miss Michie, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, brother and sister-in-law of the bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Hillman will leave shortly for Portland, Me., where the groom's battery is stationed.

A review was held at 3 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 13, in honor of Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General.

Mrs. Chamberlain received the guests at the cadet post on Saturday evening, held in Thayer Hall. Gen. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Fred. Grant, Naval Cadet Charles Bruff, the Misses Webster, Hallett, Quintard, Grosvenor, Sweitzer, Satterlee, Goddard, Biddle and Butler were among those present.

Naval Cadet Charles Bruff has been a guest of Colonel Davis. Miss Grosvenor has been visiting Mrs. Robinson.

The two bronze cannon now being placed at the entrance to the Memorial Hall were cast in 1755 and captured at Santiago in 1898. Until recently they occupied positions on Trophy Point. They have replaced two Mexican guns at the entrance to the Memorial Hall.

## HEROISM OF LIEUT. LAWTON OF THE NINTH.

Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, one of the heroes of the battle of Tien-Tsin, was among Adjutant-General Corbin's visitors at the War Department to-day. He was twice severely wounded in that engagement, and is still under the doctor's care. He carries his right arm in a sling. It is almost entirely paralyzed, as a result of a wound near the nerve centre.

Lieutenant Lawton played a most gallant part in the capture of Tien-Tsin, and was made the subject of highly complimentary notice by all his superior officers, and also by General Dorward of the British Army, who commanded the allied troops on that occasion.

In his report General Dorward says: "The 9th regiment was fighting somewhat outside of my sphere of action, so I am able to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although, circumstanced as they were, fighting for about twelve hours, almost alone and unsupported, and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of night and fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous."

"The one I would refer to was the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Captain Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide fire-swept space, and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, when he was severely wounded."

The 9th regiment, at the time referred to above, was in a most perilous position, and would undoubtedly have

been entirely destroyed but for the personal heroism of Lieut. Lawton and Private Carrier of Co. B, who carried messages across an open field constantly swept by shells and bullets, to the British commander, and obtained reinforcements for their comrades.

Private Carrier made two trips of this description and miraculously escaped unhurt. Lieutenant Lawton, however, was not so fortunate, being twice wounded. The first time while on his way to secure assistance, and the second time while he was guiding the reinforcements to his regiment. One of the wounds was in his foot. The other was made by a Mauser bullet entering his left breast obliquely and passing through his upper arm, injuring one of the nerve centres.

As a result of this latter wound his left arm is entirely helpless. With that exception, however, he is in comparatively good health and spirits. For his gallant conduct in the field he was recommended by Colonel Coolidge and Major Lee for a medal of honor and the brevet of captain. He is now on sick leave of absence and is temporarily at the Ebbitt House.—Washington Star.

#### CREEDMOOR RIFLE CONTESTS.

Unusual interest was taken this season in the annual rifle contests of the New York National Guard, shot at Creedmoor Sept. 13 and 14, and in the State match 4 new teams put in an appearance, which included a team from the 74th regiment, which came all the way from Buffalo. Other contests also showed an increase in the number of competitors, while the shooting resulted in much higher scores than last year.

In the first day's shooting, Sept. 13, the 12th regiment team shot in splendid form. It won the much coveted State match, representing the team championship of the State from a field of 13 competing teams after a battle royal with the 7th, its nearest competitor. A larger number of teams competed in this match than ever before. While the aggregate score of the 12th does not equal its score of 1,051 points out of the possible 1,200 made in 1897—when General Butt was Colonel, which is still the record—it's score of 983 points made this year stands among the best, and is 42 points ahead of its score made last year.

The 12th also won the contest open to teams from the First Brigade, and in the Adjutant-General's Match and the contest for the Governor's Cup, it came in second.

At the close of the shooting at 200 yards in the State match the hopes of the 7th regiment men ran high, for their team was just 8 points ahead of the 12th. It was still anybody's victory yet, however, and the finish of the next range, 300 yards, found the 7th men in the lead by only 2 points, the 12th having cut down the lead 6 points.

It was at the 500 yards range, however, where the 12th men got in their fine work, and their aggregate score at this point stood 260 points against 241 made by the 7th. This gave the 12th a lead of 17 points, and again increasing its score by one point at 600 yards, the match was finally won by the 12th by 18 points or an aggregate score of 983 points against 965 made by the 7th. What adds additional credit to the victory of the 12th is the fact that 6 new men were on the team that had never shot before in a match. The team was captained by Capt. W. E. Downs, inspector of small arms practice, with excellent judgment.

In the above match it is also worthy of note that when compared with the shooting of 1899 the 7th regiment team increased its score 21 points, the 71st 29 points, the 22d 44 points, the 69th 106 points, and the 1st Naval Battalion one point.

The 13th Regiment, which was a new comer for honors this year, made the excellent record of winning fifth place among the thirteen competing teams. The 2d Naval Battalion and the 74th regiment teams, who were also new comers, stood respectively 6th and 7th, and also made an excellent showing.

Neither the 23d, 47th or 9th regiment teams shot as well as last year, while the 8th regiment team was unfortunately handicapped by having only 7 men present.

The best individual score made on the range during the team shooting was 92 points out of the possible 100. It was performed by Ord. Sergt. John Corrie, of the 12th regiment, who is well known as an expert rifleman, and has had the honor of winning the Governor's Cup 3 times out of the 7 competitions, and his score of 95 out of a possible 100 points, made in 1897, is still the record. The best individual shooting at any one range was done by Lieutenant Ball and Sergeant Phillips, of the 23d regiment team, who each scored 25 out of a possible 25 at 500 yards. The record of the best individual shooting at 600 yards in the team shooting belongs to Private Palmer of the 7th, Corporal Blue of the 69th, and Private Lewry of the 13th, who each scored 24 out of a possible 25. When the highest aggregate score of individuals in each organization is examined, taking the total of the State and Brigade Matches, it will be found the 12th is on top. The following table in this connection shows the standing of the highest man in each organization:

	State.	Brig. Agg.
12th Regt.	Ord. Sergt. J. Corrie.	87 92 179
" "	Lieut. Barnum.	84 85 169
71st "	Capt. Brunch.	86 82 168
7th "	Capt. Underwood.	84 83 167
69th "	Sergt. W. A. Boyle.	83 82 165
13th "	Major De Forrest.	82 82 164
2d Naval Batt.	Lieut. J. G. Martin.	82 80 162
23d Regt.	Capt. Murphy.	78 83 161
1st Naval Batt.	Capt. Crawford.	78 80 158
9th Regt.	Private Barger.	73 83 156
47th "	Sergt. Lent.	74 81 155
8th "	Private Laragh.	65 67 132

The 7th regiment team won the 5th Brigade match on a score of 970 points against teams from the 71st, 69th and 8th regiments. The score of the 7th is the record score of this match, the first competition of which began in 1899.

The 23d regiment, with a score of 952 points, carried off the 2d Brigade match, while the 2d Naval Battalion won the Naval Militia match by very easily defeating the 1st Battalion.

In the second day's shooting, Sept. 14, the 7th carried off all the honors, its men winning the Governors' Cup, representing the individual championship of the State, and the Adjutant General's match, open to teams of 3. In the latter match the team from the 7th has established a new record score of 160 points.

The following are the scores in the several contests arranged in order of merit:

#### STATE MATCH.

Open to teams of 12 men each firing 5 shots per man at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Highest possible score 1,200. Best record 1,051 made by 12th regiment in 1897.

#### 12TH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	Total.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. Fields	4 4 4 5 5 22	4 4 4 4 3 19	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Sergt. McDermott	4 4 4 4 4 20	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Sergt. Corrie	4 5 4 5 5 22	4 5 5 4 5 23	4 5 5 4 5 23	4 5 5 4 5 23
Sergt. Loughlin	3 4 4 4 4 19	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Sergt. Smith	4 4 4 4 4 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Pvt. Van Heusen	3 4 4 4 5 22	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Sergt. Dowling	4 2 4 4 3 17	5 5 4 5 5 24	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Sergt. Dardingerkiller	5 4 4 4 5 22	5 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Capt. Stebbins	4 4 4 4 4 20	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21	4 4 4 4 5 21
Capt. Downs	4 5 4 4 4 20	4 4 4 3 4 19	4 5 4 4 4 21	4 5 4 4 4 21
Capt. Doherty	3 3 4 4 4 18	4 5 4 4 4 21	4 5 4 4 4 21	4 5 4 4 4 21
Capt. Dempsey	3 3 4 4 4 19	5 2 5 3 2 17	5 2 5 3 2 17	5 2 5 3 2 17

	239	248
	200 Yds. Total.	300 Yds. Total.

The scores of the other teams were:

	200	300	500	600	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds. tal.
7th Regiment	247	242	241	235	965
71st Regiment	231	231	245	228	935
23d Regiment	227	234	232	212	905
13th Regiment	228	216	215	200	859
2d Battalion, N. M.	214	205	210	218	847
74th Regiment	228	219	199	189	835
22d Regiment	215	222	205	189	831
69th Regiment	217	199	197	195	821
47th Regiment	198	197	198	171	764
9th Regiment	182	159	189	160	695
1st Battalion, N. M.	172	171	160	168	671
8th Regiment*	97	95	95	63	350

\*Shot with only 7 men.

#### FIRST BRIGADE MATCH.

Conditions same as the State Match. Best on record is held by the 7th regiment, viz., 1,035 points made in 1896.

The contest this year was won by the 12th regiment on a score of 961 points, a lead of 61 points over the 22d regiment, its nearest competitor. The scores of the winners in full with aggregates of others follow:

#### 12TH REGIMENT.

	200	300	500	600	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds. tal.
Sergt. Corrie	24	22	23	23	92
Pvt. Dardingerkiller	21	20	23	21	83
Capt. Doherty	20	18	22	82	82
Sergt. Dowling	20	22	23	17	82
Capt. Downs	22	21	19	19	81
Pvt. Van Heusen	19	19	21	20	79
Capt. Buckridge	17	20	22	20	79
Capt. Alexander	20	20	19	20	79
Sergt. Loughlin	19	19	23	18	79
Capt. Fields	23	18	22	16	79
Sergt. Smith	20	18	18	19	75
Capt. Huston	17	18	20	14	69

#### SECOND BRIGADE MATCH.

Same conditions as other brigade contests.

#### TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

	200	300	500	600	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds. tal.
Sergt. Phillips	19	19	25	18	81
Private Summers	18	23	23	17	78
Lieut. Du Bois	18	21	20	21	80
Sergt. Bryant	19	20	15	19	73
Capt. Wells	24	20	22	19	85
Capt. Napier	19	21	21	21	82
Capt. Hamilton	22	18	21	19	80
1st Sergt. Cooke	20	21	20	18	79
Lieut. Ball	21	19	25	18	83
Private Whitlock	18	19	17	13	67
Lieut. Barnum	22	22	21	20	85
Sergt. Zust	19	20	18	22	79

Total	239	243	247	223	952
13th Regiment	232	220	224	219	895

47th Regiment	221	216	242	194	873
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#### FIFTH BRIGADE MATCH.

This contest began in 1898 and was won then by a 7th Regiment team on a score of 921 points.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200	300	500	600	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds. tal.
Sergt. Stevens	21	20	21	19	81
Private Meyer	22	21	19	20	82
Capt. Wills	20	20	22	17	79
Sergt. Perkins	21	18	19	9	67
Lieut. Wiswall	21	20	21	20	82
Private Bavier	22	19	24	18	83
Sergt. McAlpin	22	21	23	21	87
Private Short	21	22	21	22	86
Lieut. Crall	20	20	20	19	79
Private Palmer	21	21	21	18	81
Capt. Underwood	21	21	21	20	83
Sergt. Kalloch	19				

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieutenant White, with a detachment of 39 men from Co. G, 39th Vol. Inf., left San Pablo, P. I., July 23, for the relief of Co. E, of the 30th Vol. Inf., located in the town of Tiaon, who, according to report, were going to be attacked, and utterly wiped out of existence as per rule of the insurrectos. The march was made during a moonlight night. About a mile from Tiaon, the point observed by the light of the moon the natives crossing from the right to the left of the road. They were challenged and answered immediately by a volley from at least twenty rifles. The men were immediately deployed to the left, and while executing this move received another volley; both these volleys were fired from a distance of not more than 20 yards. A few volleys from the Krags sent the natives scurrying. The party arrived at Tiaon at midnight, and the contemplated attack did not come off. In the second volley from the insurgents Corporal Lashley was wounded in the leg. The rebel band proved to be one of the shrewdest and most dreaded in the district, led by the famous Captain Maximo Hara, a well-known ladron who defied the Spanish for years. He was carried off the field badly hurt and died later. Seven ladrones were killed and quite a number wounded. The entire distance covered was about 35 miles.

A new style of roadway is used by our soldiers in certain parts of the Departments of Mindanao and Jolo. Here the vines spread out their leaves to the sunlight on top of the tall hardwood trees. The vines climb up the trees for about 150 feet and here the leaves and vines form a network. On top of this the pedestrian can travel much quicker than on the ground. The sensation of traveling on natural elevated roadways is something new, but the soldiers who have tried it enjoy it. Occasionally the traveler slips through, but so thick are the branches and the network of strong vines that there is no danger of dropping very far.

On Aug. 1 Colonel Cheatham sent out two parties, one from the 11th Cav. and one from the 37th Vol. Inf., to find and destroy the camp of General Caillies, the rebel leader. The expedition was highly successful. It located the camp, which consisted of seven large buildings used as barracks, east of Cavinti. It was defended by more than 100 rifles, who were forced to retreat after a short engagement, leaving five dead on the field. Our forces burned the barracks and captured 5,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition. Captain Sturges and Captain Kipp, Lieutenants Hill and West, of the 11th Cav., and Lieutenant Vaughan, of the 37th Vol. Inf., were with the party. One man in troop A, 11th Cav., was wounded.

F Company, 30th Inf., lost Privates Kindred and Kriger who were killed in action on July 26.

A detail of six men in charge of Sergeant Irvine were sent out to repair a cut wire on the Candalaria Road and on their return ran into a carefully planned ambush. From front, rear and right flank the enemy poured in a volley at short range. The sergeant, seeing their retreat cut off, ordered his men to fall back into the brush. A man fell shot through the head, but the sergeant with Pvt. Kelly, Kotum and Dunn stuck gallantly to the wounded men, and having rallied the little band they fell back fighting into the brush.

Although the enemy attempted to outflank him, the sergeant managed to go through, carrying the wounded man in safety a distance of four miles. A strong detail met them on the road and made search for the two missing men. They found Kindred shot through the head and a frightful bolo slash in the neck. Pvt. Kriger's body was found near the scene of the ambush. He had been shot twice and his head was cut to pieces with bolos. The brutal mutilation and outrages on the dead and wounded caused the greatest indignation.

Col. Bullard, 39th Vol. Inf., did good work in the mountains of San Cristobal River toward the end of July. In a three days' scout in which the mountain fastnesses were invaded, he captured and destroyed an important insurgent headquarters, burning twelve houses that were used as barracks. It required 36 hours hard marching to reach this mountain retreat, but Col. Bullard was rewarded by the capturing of 4,000 rounds ammunition, four Remingtons and Mausers, and large stores of medical supplies.

The Manila "Freedom" of Aug. 1 said: "Colonel Maus, accompanied by members of the Civil Commission, are on their way to Benguet to choose a site for a sanitarium. The many mineral and hot springs abounding in that region will be examined and a report made to the chief surgeon of the division. There are many mountains in Benguet where the temperature is most pleasant the entire year. Little mountain streams containing the clearest spring water can be found in almost any part of the province. The sanitarium will be used for the treatment of convalescent and patients whose recovery is impeded by climatic conditions."

On Aug. 1 the Manila "Freedom" published the following item, which ought to set at rest the reports of Aguinaldo's death: "A communication was sent out by General MacArthur to San Fernando in reply to a message received from Aguinaldo by the General on Saturday. General Alejandrino was the staff officer who met General MacArthur's party at San Fernando and delivered Aguinaldo's message. Nothing could be learned as to the nature of Aguinaldo's message, but it was believed to have been a proposal to lay down his arms if the Filipinos would be recognized under a protectorate. The answer was not given out, but undoubtedly expressed the well-known policy of the United States Government in dealing with the revolution."

## OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE ALABAMA.

In their report the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey on the trial of the battleship Alabama state that: Lieut.-Comdr. A. V. Zane, Inspector of Machinery at the Contractor's Yard, reported to the President of the Board; and Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. Badger, Lieut.-Comdr. Albert Gleaves, Lieut. H. B. Wilson, Lieut. J. G. Doyle and Asst. Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson, Lieuts. B. C. Bryan, J. M. Pickrell, H. Hall, G. Kaemmerling, C. E. Rommell, R. B. Higgins and S. E. W. Kittelle, and Naval Cadets Doyle, Schoenfeld, Johnson and Foley reported as assistants. Asst.-Surg. James F. Leys reported for duty. A thorough examination as far as practicable was made of the vessel and her equipment. Owing to the amount of unfinished work a complete examination could not be made. The turrets were not turned, as the electric machinery for them had not passed the Inspector's tests. The turret ammunition hoists were not tested; work not complete. The Alabama remained in dock Aug. 24 and her bottom was cleaned and given two coats of McInnes paint—one coat of brown and one coat of green. The bottom was found in excellent condition; no pitting was discovered. On Aug. 25, about

7 a. m. the dock was flooded, and at 8:35 a. m. the ship was undocked and stood down the bay and to sea. The sea was smooth and weather fine until about 6:30 p. m. when a dense fog set in, necessitating slow engines. The contractors decided to have the trial take place on Aug. 28, and the station vessels were so notified. At 8 a. m., Aug. 28, when the ship had swung to flood tide she got under way and stood out to sea and for the Cape Ann course. The draft of the ship for the trial was 23' 6". At 10 h. 30 m. 41.6 sec. a. m., 75th Meridian time, the Alabama passed Station No. 1 on her official trial. After passing Station No. 6 she made a long turn of about 17 minutes and then stood south. Time of making a run of three nautical miles, over the ground south, 1 h. 57 m. 30 sec. Time in making total run of 66 nautical miles over the ground, 3 h. 52 m. 57 sec., which gives a speed of 17 nautical miles per hour.

The applied current corrections make the actual distances through the water as follows: Run North 32.854 nautical miles; run South 33.198 nautical miles, Total 66.052 nautical miles, which divided by the total elapsed time on the course, gives a true mean speed of 17.013 nautical miles per hour for the Alabama. The weather was fine during the run and perfectly clear. The sea was absolutely smooth. Light airs and breezes at beginning of run and almost entirely dying out toward the end of the trial. The vessel carried her helm practically amidships during the run. The ship had a list of one degree to port during the entire run."

The report gives her the maximum and average revolutions of the engines during the run and also states that the anchor test was extremely satisfactory to the Board.

Finally the Board reports: "That the vessel is sufficiently strong to carry her armor and armament, equipment, coal, stores and machinery indicated in the drawings, plans and specifications.

"That the vessel, including hull, fittings, machinery, engines, boilers, and appurtenances and equipment, and the fitting, fixing, placing and securing of the armor, and all other work required under said contract, has been found to be strong and well built and well performed, and in strict conformity with the contract.

"The vessel is in all respects complete and ready for delivery in accordance with the requirements of the contract, except as to the unfinished work in the appended lists. The displacement of the ship at the trial draft, twenty-three feet, six inches (23' 6"), was eleven thousand, five hundred and seventy (11,570) tons. The weight of the machinery, including water in boilers and surface condensers, etc., is 1131.17 tons. The working of the machinery, both main and auxiliary, and the performance during the trial was, in all respects, satisfactory.

"A careful inspection of various parts of the machinery during and after the trial has shown that: The engines are on the whole in excellent condition.

"The Board had no opportunity of testing the behavior of the Alabama in bad weather. The steering and maneuvering qualities of the ship are excellent, and she is very free from structural vibrations at the full power of her machinery.

"The airtight bulkheads extending fore and aft from the tops of the boilers to the armor deck, designed to reduce the fire-room spaces under air pressure, enclose the stop and safety valves and the pipes connected with them. The stagnant, overheated air in these spaces makes it almost impossible to work in them at any time, and, in case of steam leaks from steam joints and valves, these spaces would be absolutely inaccessible unless fires were hauled from the boilers and the steam shut off from the pipes.

"The Board is of the opinion that this defect should be remedied, and such method of making fire rooms airtight adopted as will allow free access to the valves and pipes from the fire rooms.

"The Board approves the recommendations contained in the report of Naval Constructor Capps, forwarded to the Department Sept. 14, 1900."

The Navy Department is in receipt of a most interesting report from Naval Constructor W. L. Capps concerning the performance of the battleship Alabama on her trial and on the condition of work on hull, fittings and equipment. This report will accompany the report of the Board of Inspection.

The Alabama, on Aug. 23, was hauled into dry dock number 3 at the New York Navy Yard and her bottom was cleaned as the water was pumped out. The amount of fouling and corrosion was noticeably small, there being practically no pitting and only very little corrosion where the paint had been rubbed off through contact with logs or other obstructions. The last docking of the vessel took place 26 months previous, but she had since been nearly continually in fresh water. Naval Constructor Capps says the bottom itself, after careful examination, showed no evidence of bad workmanship, or that the vessel had taken the ground with any force since launching.

The draft lines forward and aft were carefully verified and arrangements completed for observing the healing of the vessel and the outlines of the wave profile on the ship's side. While in dock the Alabama was painted with two coats of paint—one anti-corrosive and one anti-fouling.

The vessel was floated out of dock Aug. 25, the draft at this time in still water being forward 23 feet 6 1/4 inches; aft, 24 feet; mean, 23 feet 9 1/8 inches.

Prior to the speed trial a careful inspection of the ship and its fittings were made, so far as was practicable. Arrangements were also made with the contractors for filling the forward and after trimming tanks and certain compartments of the double bottom with fresh water, in order to make up the deficiency in coal expended since leaving New York for Boston, at which place the trial was made, and to provide sufficient additional weight at the beginning of the trial so that the mean draft at the middle of the trial would be 23 feet 6 inches.

Constructor Capps says that immediately prior to the ship's leaving on her trial speed trip, and after the Inspection Board was on board, the draft of the vessel was carefully noted; the water was smooth, and hence the drafts taken by actual observation being quite reliable. The mean draft at this time was 23 feet 6 3/4 inches.

Corresponding displacement, 11,625 tons. On the return from the trial, the Alabama remained outside Boston Harbor, where the water was too choppy to enable an accurate observation of the draft to be made. But the trimming tanks and double bottom compartments were sounded before, during, and at the expiration of the trial, and the only change of weights possible were those due to consumption of coal and water necessary on the trial, which would not have altered the mean draft more than two inches, making the estimated draft forward 23 feet, aft, 23 feet 9 1/2 inches; mean, 23 feet 4 3/4 inches.

In her official speed trial the Alabama averaged 17.013 knots on the official trial course, and immediately after passing No. 1 buoy on the return passage the helm was tried under the maximum speed of the vessel

with the following results:

Time to put helm from amidships to hard starboard, 12 seconds; time to put helm from hard astarboard to hard aport, 20 seconds; time of completing full circle with starboard helm, 4 minutes 2 seconds; time of completing full circle with port helm, 4 minutes 40 seconds; list to port when turning with port helm, 3 1/4 degrees; list to starboard when turning with starboard helm, 3 1/4 degrees.

The ammunition hoists, except those of the 13-inch guns, were tested, and with the exception of a slight defect in the after 6-pounder hoist (elsewhere noted), were found quite satisfactory.

Winches, anchor engines, steering gear, ship's blowers, boat cranes and electric hatch raising gear were all examined and worked satisfactorily.

The electric turning gear for the 13-inch turrets was not complete and could not be tested. The contractor says it should be subjected to tests before acceptance of the vessel.

The report of Constructor Capps gives in detail a long list of items of unfinished work, of improperly finished work, and calls attention to the following features of the Alabama's design which should be improved upon in future designs. With reference to what he says about the important subject of ventilation, attention is called to the fact that the Bureau of Construction and Repair has continually recommended that all battleships be supplied with the electric blowers, but was overruled by the Board on Construction, which was in favor of the steam blowers. Mr. Capps says:

(1) The double bottom forward and aft should be carried to the extremities of the ship. This is especially necessary forward, as accidents to the outer bottom, through grounding, etc., are very liable to occur in the forward compartment.

(2) The wing compartments of the Alabama are very large, and when open to the sea would give the vessel an appreciable list without means of rectifying the same. Communication between corresponding wing compartments on the opposite sides of the ship should be established either by cross pipes near the inner bottom or by direct connection with the adjacent inner bottom compartment, preferably the former, in which case there should be a T-connection with valves between the connecting pipe and the inner bottom. These wing compartments could then be flooded or emptied at will, and the trim of the ship adjusted when one side has been damaged and the vessel listed in consequence.

(3) The ventilation of the Alabama, as compared with that of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, is noticeably inferior, and it is believed that the superiority of the ventilation of the Kearsarge class is largely due to the use of electrically-driven fans of high velocity. There can be no possible question as to the results obtained in the two vessels, and as the vessel ventilated by electrically-driven fans proved itself so much more satisfactory, it is strongly recommended that electrically driven fans be substituted for steam-driven fans in all future construction.

(4) The essential requirements of a battleship are opposed to a convenient arrangement of extensive quarters below the main deck; and by giving so much space to the Captain and Admiral, the wardroom accommodations are pushed forward and the junior officers and warrant officers are assigned spaces that are very difficult to render habitable when not encumbered with numerous bulkheads, and when so subdivided are almost intolerable. It is therefore recommended that special consideration be given to this subject in future designs, with a view of reducing the number of battleship flagships to a minimum.

(5) In the case of the Alabama, the quarters of the warrant officers and junior officers could be greatly improved by assigning three of the junior officers to two of the staterooms now assigned to ward room officers, and assigning the warrant officers who are to occupy the three staterooms at present located amidships, to the staterooms vacated by the junior officers. This would necessitate assigning two warrant officers to one room in the case of the junior warrant officers; but this can hardly be considered a hardship for men who are junior in rank and years and whose seniors among the junior commissioned officers have only recently been provided with rooms of any description.

(6) The berth deck space immediately over the boilers of a battleship must of necessity always remain overheated under normal conditions. But this overheating can be increased to an intolerable degree by so subdividing the space so as to provide numerous pockets for hot air. This subdivision and consequent overheating could be greatly mitigated if the very great space now assigned to the Commander-in-Chief, his personal staff and clerical officers were available for the ship's officers, thus removing almost entirely from the heated berth deck all bulkheads and partitions necessitated by the present arrangement of officers' staterooms.

On the final full speed trial and during the helm evolutions immediately following it, special note was made of the behavior of the vessel with reference to steadiness, vibrations and maneuvering qualities. The state of the sea was such as to give no indication whatever of her sea-going qualities, but of these there can be little doubt, as vessels of similar form and generally similar arrangement of weights have been most satisfactory. The vibrations were comparatively slight when running at maximum speed, the points of apparent maximum vibration being immediately over the propellers and the main cylinders and the forward end of the forward boiler room. The maneuvering qualities were excellent and effectively, the tactical diameter being promptly and effectively, the tactical diameter being unusually small, and, as estimated by the eye, not more than two and a half times the length of the vessel. As seen by the wave profile, the bow was comparatively high, but the general disturbance of the water throughout the remaining length of the ship was unusually small.

In conclusion, it is thought by Constructor Capps that a careful examination of the vessel showed, so far as can be determined at the present time, that she is sufficiently strong to carry her armor, armament, equipment, coal, stores and machinery indicated in the drawings, plans and specifications; that the vessel, including hull, fittings and equipment, and the fitting, fixing, placing and securing all armor and other hull work required under the contract, is strong, well-built and well performed and in strict conformity with the contract, drawings, plans and specifications, and with duly authorized changes in the same.

At the session of the physical science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in annual session at Bradford, Eng., Sir William Henry Preece announced that as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy he had found it quite possible to convey audible speech from six to eight miles across the sea without wires. He added that it was a practical commercial system and might be extended to communication between ships and between ships and the

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## THE GALVESTON CATASTROPHE.

The following despatch gives the correct list of the Army casualties in the recent storm at Galveston:

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Following is corrected and official list of members of Battery O, 1st Art., lost in storm at Galveston on 9th instant:

First Sergt. Hugh R. George, Sergt. James A. Marsh, Corp. Sam Roberts, Cook James W. Cantner, Mechanic George Link, Musician Malcolm Arthur, Privates Geo. F. Andoros, William L. Andrews, Leopold L. Brindner, John Claffery, William A. Delaney, Peter Downey, Fred Hess, Frank W. Hunt, John Kelley, Leverett A. Lewis, Benjamin F. Mitchell, George Peterson, William S. Sauerber, Otto W. Seffers, Benjamin Vanlburgh, Wadsworth B. Wheeler, Herbert R. White, Carvin M. Wilhite and Sidney Wright.

Following members of Hospital Corps are lost: Privates Samuel Forrest, Joseph Gossage and Eligh T. Mclvern.

MCKIBBIN, Commanding.

Captain Rafferty lived in a substantial residence near Camp Hawley when the Galveston storm broke. When the storm assumed dangerous force, the Captain, with the members of his family, several of the soldiers and some civilians went into the heavy battery at Fort Crockett. These people remained with the water in great waves dashing over the battery with an awful roar. They were drenched, but the force of the water was broken by the fortification and the mechanism of the ten-inch gun battery. Captain Rafferty's personal loss is \$5,000. One of the regular soldiers in the camp at Point Bolivar clung to a drift for thirty-six hours before he was rescued in San Jacinto Bay, miles from where he started. Musician W. J. Radigan, of Battery O, went with six soldiers to a schoolhouse, from which they rescued a dozen women of the vicinity. Two-thirds of the people who sought refuge in the schoolhouse with the Regulars perished. Children were swept away before the eyes of the soldiers, who were unable to reach them.

Representative Hawley, of Texas, in a telegram to Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said: "General McKibbin is here and of great aid and comfort in the work of relief. The tents and rations will be of great service."

Between fifty and sixty men were killed by the Regulars and militia under the Citizens' Committee between Monday morning and Wednesday morning. One Sergeant in Captain Rafferty's Battery killed three men whom he caught in the act of taking rings from the bodies of women.

The reported statement of Quartermaster Baxter that he feared Galveston would not recover from the blow seems to have stirred up the people of the place, who promptly took exception to his gloomy prediction. The Secretary of War replied to the effect that the Government had no idea of abandoning the plans for sea coast defences on Galveston Island. This was followed by an official order calling for estimates of the amount of damage done to the forts and for recommendations for construction. The reception of this news from Washington did much to strengthen the better spirit of the community.

So urgent was the necessity of removing the dead that Brig.-Gen. Thomas Scurry, commanding the city forces, issued orders authorizing the impressment of men if the necessary volunteers were not forthcoming.

The partial destruction of Galveston recalls the earthquake of Lisbon by which 60,000 people were, on the 1st of November, 1755, swept to destruction in six minutes, water 600 feet deep subsequently covering a portion of the city. In Morocco, at the same time a village of 10,000 was swallowed up. Our Gulf coast has been subjected to frequent visitations similar to that devastating Galveston, one of which is described in a magazine story of "Lost Island," published some years ago by Lafcadio Hearn.

The rulers of many countries, including Queen Victoria and Emperor William, sent despatches of sympathy to President McKinley on the destruction of Galveston. The Kaiser's despatch closed as follows: "The magnitude of the disaster is equalled by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the New World, who, in their long and continued struggle with the adverse forces of nature, have proved themselves to be victorious."

## FOREIGN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

The French have this year put more men into the field during their autumn manoeuvres than ever before—100,000. Gen. Brugere, Generalissimo of the French Army, had command. The manoeuvres are in the neighborhood of Chartres, and have just been completed, extending from Sept. 8 to 20, winding up with a grand review by the President of the Republic. According to the programme General Lenois and the 4th Army Corps operated against General Dunop and the 10th Army Corps, whilst General de Longuemare and the 5th Army Corps had as their opponents the 9th Army Corps, General Tauchot. On the 11th the 4th and 10th Army Corps united with the 1st division of Cavalry, and under the command of General de Negrier for two days engaged with the 5th Cavalry Division and the 5th and 9th Army Corps, General Lucas. Then General Brugere, the Generalissimo, took over the command of the whole force, and the combined manoeuvres terminated on the 18th.

The Italian manoeuvres have also been in progress this month from the 1st to the 12th. The Genoa division of the 4th Army Corps operates in the upper valley of the Bormida. The troops consist of the 43d and 44th Infantry regiments forming the Forli brigade, the 83d and 84th Infantry regiments forming the Venice brigade, the 12th Regiment of riflemen (bergsaglieri), two squadrons of the Caserta Cavalry regiment, one brigade of the 4th Field Artillery, one company of the 1st Regiment of engineers, a half medical, and a half commissariat section. Troops belonging to the 5th Army Corps, which comprises the divisions of Verona and Padua, manoeuvre among the Berici and Euganei hills. The Padua division concentrated at Montebello and was confronted by the Verona division, which concentrated at St. Bonifacio after having manoeuvred in the neighborhood of St. Giovanni, Iarione, Chiampo.

## A NEW CANTEEN.

A recent invention which promises to be of great service to the Army in the Orient is a canteen so constructed as to keep drinking water cool and palatable for at least ten hours in the hottest sun. The new canteen has been designed by Messrs. George and William Lanz of the firm of Lanz, Owen & Co., of 183-185 Lake St., Chicago. That it will do what is claimed for it has been proved by severe tests made in the open air. When the thermometer registered 120 de-

gress in the sun an old style army canteen and a Lanz canteen were placed side by side and received the full rays of the sun for several hours. At the conclusion of the test it was found that the water in the old canteen had reached 112 degrees, while that in the new stood at 72 degrees.

The new canteen weighs four ounces more than the one now in use, but is concave in shape, allowing it to hang closer to the body. It is made of tin and covered with a secret solution, mixed with granulated cork, which is embedded on the tin, while the whole is enclosed in a waterproof cloth, over which is a covering of felt and then the outside covering of heavy duck, laced on. After filling the canteen, the soldier should submerge it, allowing the felt to absorb a quantity of water, the evaporation of which helps to keep the liquid inside cool.

The same firm have already invented a canteen for horses, each one capable of holding a pail of water and so constructed that it can be strapped to the saddle. Specimens of the new canteen are now being tested by the Army officials at Washington.

## HOBSON'S OPINION.

A despatch from Vancouver, Sept. 19, says: Lieutenant Hobson of Merrimac fame, who has been superintending the repairs on the Spanish ships sunk in Manila harbor, arrived here yesterday and was interviewed last evening. Asked in what condition he had found the hulls of the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon and the rest of the fleet, he said:

"The damage done to the hulls was mainly the result of the six months' submersion. The upper works had been badly damaged by fire, the woodwork having been destroyed and the iron plates badly twisted by the heat."

"And what, in your opinion," he was asked, "was the direct cause of the foundering of the vessels?"

"Oh, the Spaniards pulled out the plugs and opened the valves. They sank the ships themselves; our shell fire did very little damage."

"Then they were uninjured below the waterline?"

"Very little; we had practically done them no damage there at all."

Lieutenant Hobson regards the establishment of a large naval dockyard in the Philippines as imperatively necessary.

"Our new responsibilities," he said, "make it imperative. We must have facilities in the East for docking our own ships and repairing them. We had to use the Japanese dockyard for the Oregon. That is all right in its way, but we must have one of our own in that part of the world. One nation cannot depend on another for that kind of thing forever. The new base will be established in the Philippine Islands, Cavite, being close to Manila, naturally suggests itself, but the harbor has been found to be too shallow and also inconvenient in other ways. It has, therefore, practically been decided to construct the dockyard at Subig Bay, a sheltered harbor about eighty miles from Manila, which has sufficient depth of water for all purposes and is really an ideal place for a naval base."

This, it should be remembered, is a newspaper account and is likely not to represent correctly Lieutenant Hobson's views, which have often seemed heretofore a special target for journalistic mis-statement. To state that the shells were not effective below the water line was not to depreciate Admiral Dewey's work by any means, and it is only in editorial sanctums where the distinction between shells and submarine explosives seems to have been lost sight of, if ever understood. Admiral Dewey took the proper view of the case when he spoke as follows on the matter, as quoted by the New York "Sun": "I never said that we sunk the ships. I reported that 'we destroyed them.' However, I saw with my own eyes an 8-inch shell strike the stern of the Reina Maria Christina, Admiral Montojo's flagship, and destroy her. Furthermore, it is probably true that the vessels were not much injured below the water line. It is well known that it is quite impossible for a shell to do much execution below the water line, or for anything but torpedoes to do much damage there. The Isla de Luzon, the Isla de Cuba and the Don Juan de Austria are the three vessels probably referred to by the lieutenant. Of the ten or twelve ships sunk they were found to be the least injured. The three vessels referred to were examined by Naval Constructor Cappa, a very able man, who was with me. It was decided that the vessels named were worth saving, and with the aid of divers and experts obtained from Hong Kong the vessels were raised, and temporary repairs made so that they proceeded to Hong Kong under their own steam, where they were being put in repair before Hobson arrived."

According to the "Egyptian Gazette" the "strange sight" of a native kneeling and praying to the Almighty in the Catholic Church of St. Eugenie, Port Said, was recently witnessed. The priest in charge, who observed the man, approached him and, on questioning him, learned that he wanted to be converted to the Christian religion. From the man's actions and manner of speaking, the reverend father at first took this would-be neophyte for a fool, and he was conducted to the acting governor. After a medical examination, however, it was seen that the man was in full possession of his senses, and that it was with his own free will that he wished to become a Christian. "This is extremely humorous," adds our service contemporary, "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette." "If, in a Christian Church, you kneel and pray to the Christian God you are taken for a fool; and a medical examination is needed to prove that you are in full possession of your senses, and that it is with your own free will that you wish to become a Christian!!!!!!"

Wilkinson & Fisher, Counsellors at Law and Solicitors of Patents, report the following patents issued Sept. 18: Boats, hand-propelled, D. M. Pfautz; firearm, magazine, J. L. Coping and G. D. Teece; firearm safety mechanism, double-action, M. Bye; guns, apparatus for supplying charges to heavy turret or barbette, A. T. Dawson and J. Horne; guns, extractor or priming cartridges in breech-loading, A. Silversparre; ordnance for sight, L. K. Scott; pistol, magazine, O. A. Hoffman; propelling and steering device for ships, pneumatic, C. Janczarski; shell, H. Bickel.

At the Old Time Telegraphers' Association convention which met at St. Paul on Sept. 18, resolutions were adopted protesting against the exclusion of the telegraphers who saw hard service in the civil war from the benefits of the pension laws.

## PROPOSALS FOR FIELD GUNS.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has made its recommendations to the Secretary of War relative to the adoption by the Army of a new field gun. The Board has upheld the contention of General Miles that fixed ammunition should be used for the gun instead of loose, as recommended by the Ordnance Department.

The recommendations of the Board, which have been favorably acted upon by the Secretary of War, will be embodied in a circular letter to be sent to all of the ordnance manufacturers of the world inviting them to submit to the War Department for test a field gun of 3-inch caliber. It is specified that the ammunition is to be fixed and not loose, that the carriage for the gun is to be provided with a non-recoil feature, that the ammunition shall be packed horizontally on the limber and that the limber be provided with springs. The test of the guns offered in competition is to be held at Sandy Hook during the early part of next January, and it is believed there will be many competitors from Europe as well as this country. The Ordnance Department is still in favor of loose ammunition for the gun and will make strong arguments in its favor. At the test the various companies will be allowed to use their own gun crew to handle the gun.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 13. A complete organization for systematic work has been made. General Scurry, Governor Sayers, Adjutant-General, is its head. All other bodies are working under his orders. The city needs money and disinfectants. The Surgeon-General, through the medical associations throughout the country, could render great assistance by shipping disinfectants. There are plenty of doctors here. MCKIBBIN.

San Francisco, Sept. 14. Transport Hancock arrived this morning carrying Major Dravo, Commissary Subsistence; Lieutenant Serratt, 4th Art.; Lieutenant Davidson, Navy; one discharged soldier and remains of one deceased soldier.

## CHAPTER.

Manila, Sept. 16. Charles McQuiston (Captain 4th U. S. Inf.) died yesterday at Mangonone, Bacoor, Province of Cavite, at 8.30, evening, resulting from gunshot wound caused by private soldier. Captain McQuiston, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked the men of the company, shot one or more and was shot himself in self-defense. Will send further particulars when received. MACARTHUR.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 16. Arrived here this morning. Left Galveston yesterday at nine a. m. Everything progressing favorably. Felt it important that I should return to my headquarters to transact necessary business. Will return if necessary later. Supplies of all kinds are arriving at Galveston as rapidly as the few boats available can ferry them across the bay. Systematic search of wreckage is constantly adding to death list. Sanitary conditions carefully watched and all possible precautions taken against fire. Food supply ample. No suffering for supplies of any kind. More physicians than patients; medical supplies abundant and disinfectants in large quantities constantly arriving. Have aided authorities in every possible way, but have carefully avoided interference with committee in charge appointed by Mayor of Galveston and State officials, appointed by Governor of Texas, with whom I have earnestly co-operated.

MCKIBBIN, Commanding.

Havana, Sept. 16. Elections passed off satisfactorily. All quiet throughout island. No disturbances of any kind. WOOD.

Kobe, Sept. 17. STODTER, 1st Lt., 9th Cav. This refers to the transport Marathmagie carrying 2 officers and 77 men of the 9th Cav., 76 horses and 44 mules.

Manila, Sept. 17. Transports Warren and Sherman arrived yesterday. MACARTHUR.

Manila, Sept. 18. Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—Aug. 15, Co. C, 19th Inf., Charles Sharp; Aug. 21, Hospital Corps, Edward Nichols; Aug. 29, Co. L, 18th Inf., Herman Nagele; Sept. 13, Co. M, 29th Vol. Inf., Corp. Harold McLaughlin; Sept. 3, Troop L, 3d Cav., Fred Lacharite; Co. L, 29th Vol. Inf., Lawrence Curley; Sept. 7, Co. G, 15th Inf., Henry C. Hillman; Aug. 21, Co. C, 43d Vol. Inf., Foy P. Gearhart; Sept. 14, Co. G, 40th Vol. Inf., James P. Gardner; July 13, Co. A, 31st Vol. Inf., Laurel Brown; Aug. 5, Co. M, 6th Inf., John A. Sloan. Diarrhoea—Sept. 11, Co. L, 29th Vol. Inf., Harry Folin; Co. L, 39th Vol. Inf., George M. Sampsel; Sept. 10, Co. L, 29th Vol. Inf., John Stone. Typhoid fever—Sept. 12, Co. H, 24th Inf., James T. Watson; Sept. 1, Co. F, 47th Vol. Inf., Musician Arthur W. Miles; Aug. 29, Co. B, 43d Vol. Inf., James R. Campbell. Malarial fever—Aug. 26, Co. I, 47th Vol. Inf., John E. Bryan. Drowned—Sept. 6, Co. M, 34th Vol. Inf., Milton E. Anderson, Frank W. Johnson; Aug. 4, Co. K, 18th Inf., Albert C. Laigle; Aug. 24, Troop M, 4th Cav., James Dixon. Killed by comrade—Sept. 12, Co. C, 17th Inf., Sergeant Joseph McEntee. Uraemic poisoning—Sept. 10, Co. I, 37th Vol. Inf., Q. M. Sgt. Raymond Clark. Anæmia—Sept. 2, Co. C, 26th Vol. Inf., Edward B. Moore. Oedema—Sept. 1, Co. C, 26th Vol. Inf., Edward B. Moore. Laryngitis—Aug. 23, Co. L, cook, Henry J. Klockemper. Appendicitis—Sept. 8, Troop G, 11th Vol. Cav., Frederick Gibson; Sept. 14, Co. M, 22d Inf., Frank MacAdams. Pneumonia—Sept. 11, Troop E, 4th Cav., George Manderville. Cardiac degeneration—Co. L, 39th Vol. Inf., Herman W. Kramer. MACARTHUR.

This despatch was received on Sept. 18. Taku.—To avoid crowding of Pekin I have had in mind a division of my force between Pekin, Yang-Tsun, Tien-Tsin, at the latter place leaving one battalion only, because ground at Tien-Tsin is low, damp and unsuitable. Other commanders no instructions, but they assume . . . some at least of their troops will remain at Pekin during winter. I state this as indicating what is to be ascertained here, not knowing, of course, the action being taken by the Powers and the United States. Only one regiment, Russian troops, retired toward Tien-Tsin, yet moved three troops of other Powers done so? Condition of Chinese some better; gardeners entering the city freely relieving the distress prevailing some days ago. Slight resumption of trade; other conditions very fair, rendering the situation quiet. Expedition to-day Wilson commanding, to expel Boxers to the westward in order to free the country for coal supply mine Pekin. Headquarters, one squadron, 6th Cav., to Yangtun to camp. Telephoned you 30th railroad to be repaired. Li Hung Chang left Shanghai 14th. Remey reports Rockhill ex-pated Taku 14th. CHAFFEE.

Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Sept. 5. General health conditions at Nome much improved since last report. Order prevails. Situation among natives slightly better. RANDALL.

The following despatch was received by the War Department:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 19.—Troops from San Jacinto arrived at Sam Houston this forenoon. Captain Rafferty and Lieutenant Nichols, 1st Art., 35 enlisted men. Battery O, 1st Art. Acting Assistant Surgeon Longine, Commissary Sergeant Rose, Ordnance Sergeant Ruby, Electrician Sergeant Dieckhoff and three members Hospital Corps. MCKIBBIN.

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## DUTY, NOT DESERTION.

In his letter accepting the nomination of the Republican party, President McKinley says: It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if Congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assumed the offensive, they opened fire on our Army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the Senate and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American Army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

The Nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months had been subject to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capitol, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people, not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Pekin, and while at times the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,

Schedule for week ending September 22, 1900.

17th, Monday, 9:30, Tactical and Duel games.  
18th, Tuesday, 9:30, Discussion of Committee solutions of Main Problem; 11:00, Committees 1 and 3, Tactical and Duel games. Committees 2 and 4, Preparation for Strategic situation.

19th, Wednesday, 9:30, Conference on Naval Tactics; 11:00, Committees 1 and 3, Tactical and Duel games. Committees 2 and 4, Preparation for Strategic situation.

21st, Friday, 9:30, Discussion of proposed operations in Narragansett Bay.  
22d, Saturday, 9:30, Strategic situation.

## ORGY OF COLOR FOR THE IRISH GUARDS.

The uniform of the new regiment of Irish Guards has at last been approved. To be uniform with the other regiments of the brigade the tunic of the Irish Guards will be of scarlet, and the facings blue, denoting that the regiment is a "royal" one. The Irish will be the fourth Guards' regiment, and this fact will be indicated by the buttons in front of the tunic, which will be placed

in groups of four, with an intervening space. The collar badge will be a shamrock leaf, and the band around the forage cap green. Like the other regiments of Guards, the full-dress head-piece of the Irish regiment will be a bearskin, with a plume of "Patrick blue" at the side. "Patrick blue" is a light shade, very much resembling that affected by Cambridge University, and is so called as being the color of the ribbon of the premier Irish order—St. Patrick.—London Daily News.

It is necessary that the Army and Navy should have good powder, and acting upon this principle Mr. Charles Wright, president of the Charles Wright Chemical Company of Detroit, Mich., has for many years been giving special attention to the manufacture of dentifrices for use in these branches of the government service. Officers and men alike are familiar with the little red boxes of Wright's Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Soap which in handy form assure the soldier and sailor on his travels of one of the greatest blessings of civilization, a good preparation for cleaning and preserving the teeth. Another popular form of the Wright Company's goods is their Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Powder in glass bottles or in small tin cans especially adapted for traveler's use. Still another form of dentifrice is their Dentomyrh Tooth Paste. This is made practically from the same formula as the well-known Myrrh Tooth Soap and Myrrh Tooth Powder, and is put up in collapsible tubes which make it especially convenient to use. All of the Wright Chemical Company's dentifrices can be depended upon to whiten and beautify the teeth, strengthen and invigorate the gums, and unlike other preparations of the kind, they destroy the germs which infest the mouth when not properly cared for and which are the cause of decaying teeth. The sale of these well-known preparations has "followed the flag" to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and so popular have they become that they are now recognized as the standard dentifrices of the Army and Navy.

Boys in our officers' families at Manila are much interested in the arrival of "spider time" in the Philippines, for then the Filipino boy is happy. Spider time arrives just after the rainy season. There are two harmless varieties of spiders that are green and yellow in color that mature in June. They are as large as the common black spider, so plentiful in California. The Filipino boy catches these and keeps them secure in a box. A small rod the size and length of a knitting needle is procured. A spider is then placed on the rod. Another boy comes along and he bets a cent that his spider will whip. Then the sport begins. The boy who is challenger produces his spider, places it on the rod with the challenger's. Both spiders make a rush for each other and a fierce battle ensues. Sometimes the stronger of the two will wind a web around the other, fastening him to the rod and completely "putting him out of business." The spiders sometimes fight for ten minutes. Nearly every boy has from eight to twenty spiders, and, according to the San Jose "Mercury," they bet all the Filipino pennies they can get on the result of the fight.

The cable to be laid from St. Michael to Nome is more than 200 miles long. One portion of it will extend from St. Michael northward on the mainland to Unalaklik, from which place the distance to the Yukon River is comparatively short. A telegraph wire laid from Unalaklik to some point on the river will effect a saving of many days in getting news from St. Michael to and from the station hundreds of miles up the river and incidentally will bring Dawson and other important up-river camps hundreds of miles nearer to St. Michael. The other portion of the cable will be laid in as direct a line as possible from St. Michael to Nome on the sea bottom. The route was surveyed some time ago by Government engineers and found to be entirely practicable, the sea being comparatively shallow between the two points. Unless accidents occur, the cable will be in working order before the ice sets in on the Alaska shore.

"There is not an hour, day or evening, when the rooms of the American library in Manila are open that they are not crowded with men who are reading or playing games," recently wrote Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, from the Philippine Islands. The library at present numbers ten thousand books and twenty thousand magazines. A nominal charge of 25 cents a month is made for the privilege of taking out books. There are three hundred members. Many books which have been received in a condition too unsubstantial for library wear have been sent to the hospitals and outlying posts. The organization of the library is the fulfillment of the plan of the late Lieut.-Col. James I. Miley, of the United States Volunteers, and its success is due largely to the energetic work of the women who undertook to forward and maintain it.

According to advices from China by the steamer Breckonshire that arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Sept. 16, the Chinese Government encouraged the slaughter of prisoners by the payment of 100 taels blood money for the head of every foreigner brought in. In the day book of Viceroy Yu Lu, which has fallen into the hands of the allies, the following entries are made: "Tael, 100, paid for the heads of two American marines killed in advancing to the relief of Tien-Tsin on or about June 14. Tael, 50, for two guns captured on the same occasion." This explains the incidents which have been recounted of the beheading of wounded. When Captain Betts and his three marines fell during the engagement of Admiral Seymour's forces at Hsiao arsenal attempts were made to decapitate all. The next night some Chinese were found hiding in the millet, and, trying to escape, were bayonetted. One clung to a bag and when this was opened the Americans found in it the head of the dead gunner Watkins.

A despatch from Manila Sept. 12 states that the proposals to appropriate \$2,000,000 for roads and bridges, \$5,000 for a preliminary survey for a railroad from Dagupan to Benguet and \$5,400 for the expenses of the educational system became laws at the first public legislative session of the Philippine Commission on Wednesday. All the sums mentioned are on the basis of Mexican money. The road appropriation provoked favorable discussion. Two prominent Filipinos were present at the session, as was General MacArthur. Engineers will proceed immediately with the construction of roads, drawing upon the treasury for the funds needed. The Signal Corps is repairing the telegraph lines on the island of Luzon which were destroyed by the recent typhoon. The lines will be re-established in a week. The rebels in Samar have offered to exchange two American prisoners for two Filipinos. General Otis in his report refers to the excellent effect of this road building in reconciling the natives to American rule.

Prominent among the representative machinery concerns of the country who have carried off high honors at the Paris Exposition is The Shaw Electric Crane Company of Muskegon, Michigan, manufacturers of the celebrated Shaw three-motor electric travelling cranes, for machine and railroad shops and ship builders and boiler makers use. Word has just been received by Messrs. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, who are the sole sales agents of the Shaw Electric Crane Company, with offices at New York City, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, that the International Jury of Award has awarded The Shaw Electric Crane Company a gold medal in Class 21, General Mechanical Apparatus, and a silver medal in Class 23, Electrical Appliances for Hoisting. The awards show a gratifying recognition of the superior merit of the Shaw cranes and bespeak an increased demand for them abroad.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**OHIO.**—Submit your claim with a specific report of all circumstances bearing thereon to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., and await an answer from him. If your claim is good you need not resort to settlement, although it may take time to adjust.

**C.** asks: Par. 28, manual of arms for Cal. 30, says: "Piecemeal being in the position of load and locked, the squad is brought to a ready by the command 'squad ready.'" Query. Being at an order, pieces loaded and locked, what commands should be given to cause squad to fire. Ans.—"Squad ready," at which the pieces are brought to the position of load and safety locks turned to the left. Then "Aim—Fire."

**S. H. C.**—Boards for the examination of civilian applicants for commissions in the Army are appointed by the Secretary of War. See G. O. 35, A. G. O., May 6, 1898.

**F. M.**—You are entitled to double service from April 17, 1861, date of enlistment to April 2, 1866, and from that date to Aug. 20, 1866, if service was rendered in State of Texas. See Clr. 2, A. G. O., March 10, 1891.

**SUBSCRIBER** asks.—1. How are appointments as paymaster in the Regular Army made? Answer.—By the President, who selects from Army officers or civilians upon recommendations submitted to him. 2. What are the necessary requirements as to age, etc.? Answer.—Persons from civil life must pass an examination as to mental, moral and physical qualifications, and must not be more than 44 years of age. The rules for examination are not yet published. 3. What are the duties of a Paymaster? Answer.—To pay officers and troops, etc. See Army Regulations.

**CURIOS.**—The Chinese soldiers, we believe, are the only ones so far as known that carry umbrellas. Both officers and men carry them to keep off the rays of the sun. Instances have been related where the troops have been seen marching into battle carrying umbrellas.

**A. W. McL.**—There are no cadet vacancies in the Revenue Cutter Service at present. Employment on vessels of the service is secured by applying to the commanding officers.

**E. S. H.**—The notice published in the Journal giving postage rates to our new possessions is correct. All mail matter addressed to vessels of the Navy, whether at home or foreign stations, is entitled to be forwarded at domestic rates of postage. Follow addresses given in Journal and prepay at domestic rates.

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## MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

The criticisms upon the medical service of the British in South Africa and our own doctors in the Philippines are evidently based upon ignorance of the conditions controlling such matters in times of war. A despatch of Sept. 12 from Pretoria says: "The testimony of medical men here generally is to the effect that the statements by Mr. Burdett-Coutts regarding the condition of the hospitals were greatly exaggerated. At Bloemfontein and Kroonstad there was some extra suffering when the pressure became great, owing to the lack of skilled orderlies, but there was nothing to warrant Mr. Burdett-Coutts' statements. General Roberts showed that in January he ordered the cutting of the transport. He had to march a large army quickly through to get to the railway to Bloemfontein. His policy was justified. There was difficulty in coping with the sick and wounded on the march. For the first sixteen days the Bloemfontein supply trains that arrived were insufficient for the daily requirements. Then they began slowly to accumulate a reserve until they had forty-five days' stock when they moved forward. All the time the enemy was massing and threatening General Roberts' communications. He ordered all possible measures taken for the care of the sick. The wounded were sent down with the least possible delay. General Roberts frequently visited the hospitals and was satisfied that the army and civil surgeons did their duty well."

## OUR SHARE IN PEKIN LOOTING.

Reports have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Coolidge, 9th Inf., Major Waller of the Marine Corps and Major Lee and Major Foote, 9th Inf., as to the alleged looting of Tien-Tsin by American troops. On July 21 Adjutant-General Corbin cabled to Colonel Coolidge saying:

"Reported here extensive looting in Tien-Tsin. Report immediately whether American troops took part. If so, punish severely. Repress sternly. Absolute regard for life and property of non-combatants enjoined. By order of Secretary of War."

Colonel Coolidge replied by cable on July 25 as follows: "Looting by American troops walled city Tien-Tsin unfounded and denied. Silver taken from burned mint under direction. No property destroyed except under military exigency. American troops have orders to protect life and property non-combatants in American southeast quarter of city assigned them."

In his mailed report Colonel Coolidge says: "The city was looted largely by the Chinese before its capture and a great deal of property left lying in the streets. In the American quarter every protection has been afforded life and property."

Major Waller reported as follows: "When the town was divided into four quarters, American, Japanese, British and French, we took the greatest precaution to prevent looting in our quarter, and we kept them out of the others. The Chinese were and are the most per-

sistent in that direction. The quiet condition of our quarter, and the fact that it is cleaner to-day than it has been for a hundred years or more, gives the best evidence of the good order preserved there. Men have been allowed to keep captured swords, arms, etc."

Major Lee's report says: "As my command entered the south gate vast hordes of Chinese loaded with boxes, bundles and all kinds of property were flocking out of the entrance. On being informed that this property being carried out by the Chinese was not theirs and that they were looters and robbers, I gave orders that they be forced to drop it at the gate as they passed out. Vast quantities of clothing, good and bad, and other property were soon accumulated there. As the most of this was believed to be infected with disease and vermin, I had it sorted by Chinamen under guard and personal supervision of 2d Lieut. W. B. Waldron. The articles of any value were saved, and all the rest burned."

"The only instance of looting coming to my notice was a complaint that several English soldiers, Sikhs, accompanied by some Chinamen, entered the house of Mr. Wu and attempted to break open some boxes. My guard went immediately to the house, whereupon the Sikhs fled on their approach without taking anything. The other was a case of two French marines accompanied by two Russian soldiers, who were apprehended by our guard upon complaint of a Chinaman. They had picked up several wooden boxes and several vases or jars of very little value. While some looting may have been committed by troops of some nations, I am convinced that the greater portion was done by the Chinese themselves."

Major Foote reported:

"From all I could see and ascertain the English, French and Japanese soldiers looted the city for some time without any restrictions in their sections, and undoubtedly some of the Chinese people plundered also."

## COMPLIMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

The Manila "Freedom" of July 16, describing the leave taking of Gen. E. B. Williston when he gave up the duties of Provost Marshal General of Manila, said: "Early in the morning the General took affectionate leave of many of the employees and he was much affected as he bade good-bye to the faithful men who have worked with him. The native police and many Filipino societies were out in the bay to see him off and a demonstration from all classes in Manila was effected that exceeded any function of its kind in Manila. The officers of the 6th Art. called at his quarters Saturday night and presented their veteran colonel with a diamond-headed cane suitably inscribed. It was presented by Captain Deems, who said: 'The officers of the 6th Art. desire you to accept this small token of our approval of your magnificent record as a soldier and a gentleman. We wish to express our undying regard and esteem on the occasion of your departure and retirement from the service. May all the blessings of the Father of all go with you.' The Colonel was deeply moved and responded in complimentary terms to the officers of his regiment. He thanked them for the gift and stated that his connection with the 6th Art. would always prove one of the most pleasant memories of his life." Closing an appreciative editorial on his work the "Freedom" said: "We wish to extend to Colonel Williston our thanks for the service he has given his country and for his watchfulness over our city. The blessing of the entire community goes with him. Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Seattle "Times" of Sept. 1 says: "A military breakfast was a pleasant social feature yesterday, with Mrs. A. V. Kautz as hostess and Mrs. Robinson, wife of Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., the guest of honor. The ranks of society are soon to be broken, much to the regret of all, because of the departure in a few weeks of Mrs. Robinson, who accompanies her husband to Honolulu. During her sojourn in Seattle the personality of Mrs. Robinson has been an attractive element, and while she was a charming acquisition to society, she did not neglect other duties. When the Red Cross ladies were overwhelmed with business during the Spanish war, Mrs. Robinson proved herself one of the most able and capable members of the association. The handsome

Queen Anne residence wore quite a military aspect with the tri-color in evidence everywhere, not only in the gracefully arranged flags, but in the floral embellishment as well—the national design being embodied in blossoms and vines. Much originality was displayed, especially in the room where the elaborate and dainty breakfast was served. A souvenir piece in yellow, designed by the young ladies in memory of the officers of the 1st Cav., was a conspicuous and beautiful object much admired. The exquisite souvenir cards were a Paris importation, and each bore a different design, that which was placed at the plate of the honored guest being a representation of two angels pointing to the dial which marked the arrival of the hour when she should depart hence. Besides Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Robinson there were present Mrs. Granville O. Haller, Mrs. Watson C. Squires, Mrs. W. L. Geary, Mrs. Dwight Parker Robinson, Mrs. David Kellogg, Mrs. G. G. Lyon, Mrs. David Baxter, Mrs. Susanne Webster, Mrs. J. C. Haines and Mrs. Fred S. Stimson. The Misses Kautz served coffee in the drawing room.

To meet complaints by the postal officials in the Philippines of a lack of co-operation on the part of naval officers in forwarding mail, Admiral Remey has issued a general order to all officers of vessels on the Asiatic Station directing them to co-operate heartily with the postal authorities and to give timely notice of all sailings.

## HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba and China where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The Post Office Department will send all mail for China via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "China, via San Francisco." All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States addressed for delivery in China or Japan will be made up in separate packages by R. P. O. lines and post offices and labeled "San Francisco—China—Military and Naval Mail." These mails are distributed in the San Francisco Post Office and are made up in packages addressed to the various companies, regiments or vessels, to insure the utmost promptness in delivery at destination. All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in China and Japan must be forwarded to San Francisco, as above described, unless paid at postal union rates and specially addressed to be forwarded otherwise.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.20; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: City of Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2; Coptic, Oct. 10; American Maru, Oct. 17; City of Pekin, Oct. 26; Gaelic, Nov. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 13; China, Nov. 20; Doric, Nov. 28.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco for Honolulu as follows: Moana, Oct. 3; Alameda, Oct. 31; Mariposa, Nov. 20.

Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, Oct. 8; Empress of Japan, Nov. 5; Empress of China, Dec. 3. For Honolulu the Miowara leaves Vancouver Oct. 19.

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The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, have done a good thing by one of our greatest statesmen and thinkers in publishing "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedias," which gives, under proper headings, the great Virginian's thoughts on the thousand and one things to which he turned his luminous mind. We can form some idea of the scope of his intellectual labors when we see him discussing Cherokee Indian grammatical forms in a letter to a friend and in another epistle treating of the Greek ablative case at length. Though probably no two readers will endorse Editor John P. Foley's arrangement of the headings, we have had sufficient experience with indexing to know the difficulty of classifying subjects in a way to please everybody. Jefferson's clear manner of expressing himself is shown by his opinion of military discipline, page 258, where he says: "The breaking men to military discipline is breaking their spirits to principles of passive obedience," a definition the recruit would do well to learn by heart.

A Paris despatch refers to the pleasant international exchanges between France and England as an indication that better relations between the two countries may be established. Admiral Seymour's cordial appreciation of the work of the French contingent in China during the first attempt to relieve the Ministers in Pekin was welcomed with undisguised delight. The British representatives at the Chambers of Commerce meetings at Paris have been heartily received. At the Picard reception in their honor in the Exhibition Palace illusions and allegorical groups appeared carrying French and British flags. "God Save the Queen" and the "Marseillaise" were sung and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The hot-weather hats for the troops at Aldershot, England, made their appearance recently. They are of khaki canvas, with a broad-quilted, stiffened brim; the head portion is gauze, lined and perforated in the sides for ventilation. The hat is very light and neat, and when looped at the side with the regimental crest gives the men a smart appearance.

The transport Warren arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 6, the health of those on board being excellent. The Aztec reached Kobe on Sept. 7.

The British Mission House War Fund has reached a total of five million dollars. The largest previous collection was \$2,750,000 for the Indian Famine Fund in 1897.

No grippe, no pneumonia in the early winter, those who build up their systems after the hot season by using DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.—(Advt.)

#### BORN.

STONE.—At the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1900, to Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond Stone, U. S. N., a son.

WHITMAN.—At Fort Meade, S. D., Sept. 7, to the wife of Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., a son, Edmund Spurr Whitman.

#### MARRIED.

BACHE—CLAPP.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Harriet Patterson Bache, daughter of Col. Davis Bache, Medical Department, U. S. A., to Mr. Charles Ellsworth Clapp, of Omaha, Neb.

CARNSI—CASSIN.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1900, Mr. Charles Francis Carns to Miss Marie Abernethy Cassin, a great granddaughter of Rear Admiral Stephen Cassin, U. S. N.

GILMORE—SEARS.—At Jamestown, R. I., Sept. 12, 1900, Commander Fernando P. Gilmore, U. S. N., to Mrs. Lydia E. Sears, of New York.

HILLMAN—ELLIS.—At West Point, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1900, Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, 7th Art., to Miss Miriam Inez Ellis.

#### DIED.

BLAKE.—At Seabright, N. J., Sept. 11, 1900, Margaret A. Blake, widow of Gen. G. A. Blake, U. S. A.

COOPER.—Killed in action Sept. 17, 1900, near Siniiloan, east end of Laguna de Bay, Philippines, 2d Lieut. George A. Cooper, 15th Inf., U. S. A.

EVANS.—At Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 7, William D. Evans, Esq.

FOSTER.—In Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 18, 1900, Beatrice Foster, daughter of Pay Inspector Joseph Foster, U. S. N., U. S. S. New York, and Mrs. Helen D. Foster.

HAYS.—Suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Sept. 18, 1900, John C. Hays, son of the late Gen. William Hays, U. S. A.

McALLISTER.—At St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8, 1900, Mr. John McAllister, father of the wife of Gen. William Smith, U. S. A.

MCQUISTON.—Suddenly Sept. 15, 1900, at Mangonone, Bacoor, Province of Cavite, Philippines, Capt. Charles McQuiston, 4th U. S. Inf.

MITCHELL.—Killed in action Sept. 17, 1900, near Siniiloan, east end of Laguna de Bay, Philippines, Capt. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., U. S. A.

PLUNKETT.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900,

Frank Plunkett, brother of the late Paymaster George Plunkett, U. S. N.

SICARD.—Suddenly in Westernville, N. Y., Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

TOWNSLEY.—At Port Washington, Wis., Sept. 6, 1900, U. S. A., retired.

WILLIAMS.—In San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 9, 1900, of paralysis, Mary Christians Curtis, widow of Col. Thomas Greenhow Williams, formerly of the 1st U. S. Inf., who resigned in 1861 and died in 1885.

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#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. En route to Bering Sea.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.

GILMORE, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. A. Bunner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tosi. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. At Cape Nome, Alaska.

MCCULLOUGH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. On a cruise to Bering Sea.

MCCLANE, Lieut. H. B. West. At Port Tampa, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michael's, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.

RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea.

SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Fallling. At Boston, Mass.

SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La.

THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, 1st Lieut. K. W. Ferry. At Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

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The parsimony of the military authorities in trivial matters, and their pinching and screwing in the mereat details, are proverbial, but a stoppage of certain allowances to the East Yorkshire Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, is an extraordinary example. The East Yorkshires are with the Eighth Division, which is without tents owing to Kitchener's famous transport system, and, incredible as it may seem, payment of "field allowances" to the officers and men of the regiment has not been made, on the ground that the corps is not "under canvas."—London Court Journal.

Capt. H. C. Du Val, late of the 7th New York, who has returned from Europe tells an interesting story of John Philip Sousa's experience. While Sousa and his band were on their way to play at the dedication of the United States pavilion, they passed the German pavilion, which was being dedicated also. Sousa stopped in front of the pavilion, and his band played "Der Wacht am Rhein" as a compliment. The French press took the matter up and criticized Sousa, while the French public took it as a personal insult. When the band reached Germany, however, it was greeted with great crowds, and in Frankfort the band was compelled to play two return engagements. On the first appearance in Frankfort a German official climbed to the stage and introduced Sousa to the audience as the "only man who had ever dared to play the national anthem of Germany in Paris."

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A great increase of business prosperity is reported from Spain and a growing feeling of good will toward the United States which has taken on its own broad shoulders the burden Spain staggered under. In conversation with a "Tribune" reporter Jose de Navarro, Consul-General of Spain at New York, said: You would not know the Spain of to-day from the Spain of this time last year. The change for the better has been simply marvellous. The extraordinary progress is due to the colonial disaster administered by the United States. We are content to do without our colonies, and I think that perhaps we are better off without them. Porto Rico and the Philippines were a great expense to us—not only an expense of blood, but of money. Cuba drew more on our blood. Now we have the Kingdom alone, and we will be able to make it rich and powerful. To do this we will have to have manufactures, industries and commerce."

The wife of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is, as the New York "Tribune" tells us, the daughter of a New York grocer who came to the metropolis from Connecticut. When he died his widow and his daughter, Mary Esther Lee, went to live in Stuttgart. The daughter was an attractive young woman and gained access to the best society there. In Stuttgart she met Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who renounced his title to marry her. This was in 1804. The Prince was over seventy years old, and his bride was twenty-six. They made a trip to the Holy Land, and there, six months after the marriage, the Prince died, leaving a fortune to the young widow of about \$4,000,000. Soon after the death of Prince Frederick, the Emperor of Austria made his widow a Princess in her own right under the title of Princess von Noer. From that time she became a conspicuous figure in Europe, but in political

rather than social circles. She is credited with having brought about the marriage between the German Emperor, who was then Prince William, of Prussia, with the Princess Augusta Victoria, her grand niece by her first marriage, in the face of the protestations of the young Prince's mother. The Princess von Noer became the Countess von Waldersee two years after the death of her first husband. She is six years younger than the Field Marshal, and despite her snowy hair she is still considered a beautiful woman.

A Spanish paper "Imparcial" has a letter from Machadodorp stating that up to the end of last May the Boer casualties were 1,800 deaths and 8,000 sick and wounded, of whom one-half had returned to duty. The prisoners numbered about 5,000. About 6,000 more had given up their arms. Speaking roundly the losses were 17,000 men, but with new recruits and restored invalids the Boers reckoned in June 28,000 to 30,000 combatants; 9,000 in the Orange River Colony, 4,000 with Christian Botha from Standerton to Vryheid, 4,000 more with De la Rey in the Rustenburg district and the West Transvaal, and 11,000 with Louis Botha to the north of Pretoria. Since June 28 there have been large reductions in these numbers. The total losses of the British up to Aug. 11, exclusive of sick and wounded men in hospitals in South Africa, is given at 39,057. Of these 3,261 have been killed or died of wounds and 5,264 from other causes; total, 8,525.

The Shah was struck, it is said, with the new French field guns at the Vincennes Review, when they fired ten rounds in two minutes with smokeless powder, and then gave an exhibition of the utmost rapidity that could be obtained out of the old armament with black powder—viz., four rounds in the same time.

# HOW THE LATE REAR Admiral Philip SOLVED THE CHINESE PROBLEM

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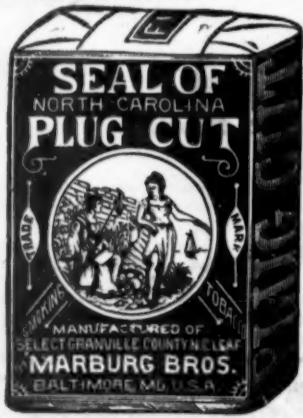
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